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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Duce Remarks on Slavery

Arms Also Bind Humanity

Lower Court Bill Passed

¶ In his Sicilian speech exalting military preparedness, Signor Mussolini told some 100,000 cheering followers that arms bearing by a people is history's only alternative to slavery. By one of those odd coincidences which frequently mark the news, slavery of the kind he means recently was discussed and "reported" in this paper as of the time when it still prevailed in the United States.

Gouverneur Morris, speaking at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia (currently being reported daily in these pages to honor the Constitution's sesquicentennial), rose to denounce Negro slavery.

* * *

The Italian Premier is right that African Negroes lacked means to resist the slave traders, just as the Ethiopians of today failed to preserve their political independence from Italian arms. But the ending of Negro slavery in the United States, as in England and other countries, did not follow the "ever-increasing military preparation of the (Negro) people," to paraphrase Mussolini's words.

* * *

¶ **Reliance on armed force** rather than on vigorous development of means for the peaceful settlement of human disputes is in itself a form of slavery. It is slavery to a method of human relations which stands condemned by history. Because armed force is currently popular does not change the facts. Human slavery, in its day, also was accepted and popular—except among the slaves.

* * *

¶ **Other forms of slavery** also enter the news. Slavery to superstition is combatted by the half-humorous Anti-Superstition Society. On Friday the Thirteenth, tomorrow, the members meet in room 1313 of a Chicago hotel. They had to have the room given that number. According to them, the thirteenth floors of hotels, and the thirteenth rooms, are otherwise numbered in deference to the superstitious and to their patronage.

* * *

¶ **Washington State** has just tightened up its laws governing sale of beer and wine. Pennsylvania dry forces have an extensive campaign underway for action through local option. Every day in court and in jail and on the highways, the befuddled victims of slavery to alcohol try to prove this slavery is harmless or pleasant. A "drunkometer" in an Indianapolis court has just been used to establish the fact of intoxication.

* * *

¶ **Gandhi recently predicted** that the United States will return to prohibition with "still greater fervor and better experience in enforcement." Brewers themselves, in their Brewers' Journal for July, commend the exposure by The Christian Science Monitor, in a recent series, of the subtle drive started and modified by the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation. This drive sought to make beer appear respectable.

* * *

¶ **Virginia has imposed a drastic curb on liquor advertising**; nine Kansas City dailies ban beer ads; Canadian citizens are being asked to demand the stopping of liquor advertising on the radio.

This writer knows personally that money, and money alone, impels many young athletes to allow their names to be used in both liquor and cigarette advertising. The specious pleas for tobacco as an aid to digestion, as harmless to swimmers and divers—all the subtle arguments spread before the eyes of youth and even grandmother—packs of lies, all of them, mostly never seen before publication by celebrities supposed to have written them.

Slavery? Yes, there is yet work to be done in emancipating humanity. Guns will not do it.

* * *

¶ **So quietly that the House did not even take a record vote**, President Roosevelt's project for judicial reorganization has come back to him for signature, a shadow of its original self.

Yet the shadow has considerable substance. It even importantly affects the Supreme Court. Lower federal courts are henceforth to have less reason for slowing the hearing of constitutional cases. Direct appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court; the Attorney General is to be kept advised of all constitutional cases to which the Government is not a party; and time limits of 30 and 60 days are set to speed cases.

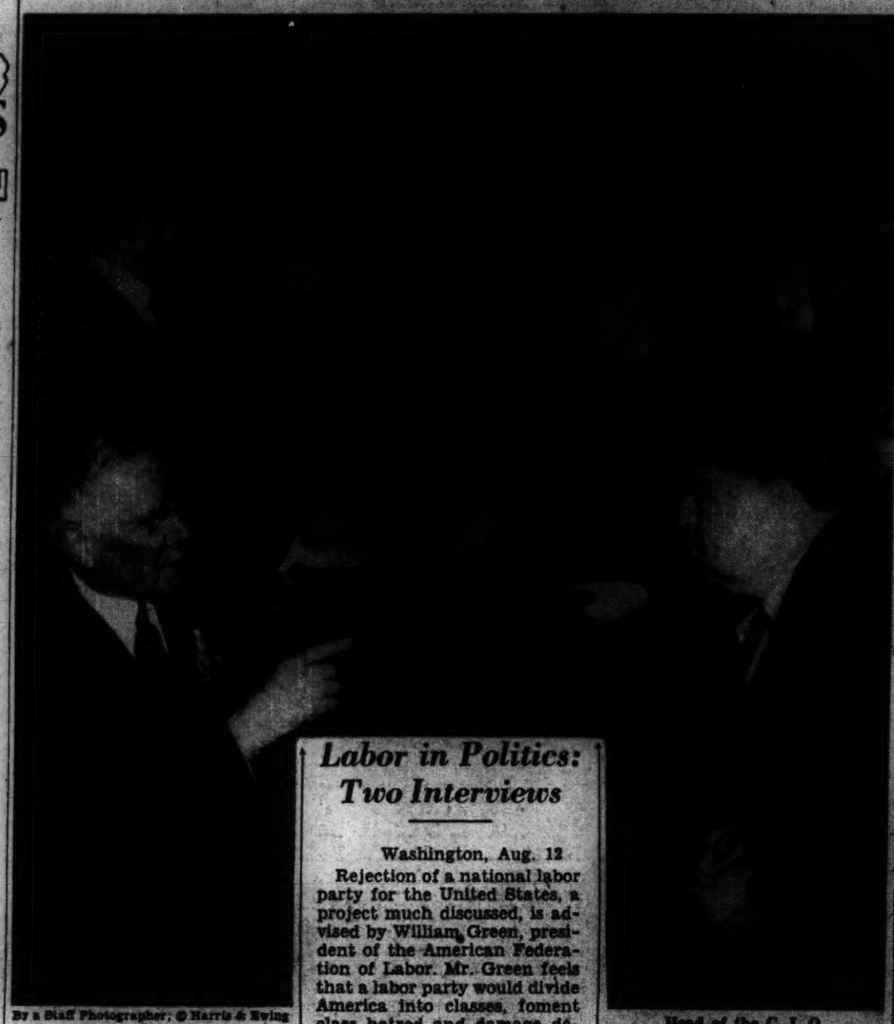
The President's second vast program for governmental reorganization, that affecting the executive agencies, appears bogged down.

* * *

¶ **At Nankow**, near China's Great Wall, and at Shanghai, far down in Central China, the Far East's undeclared war writes more uncertainties. Japan has sent some score of warships, the advance guard of her fleet, into the Whangpoo River below Shanghai. (How I rushed once to make my boat in that peaceful-looking stream. It is hard to picture hostile warships among the bat-winged junks and merchant ships.)

Japan claims a major victory along the Great Wall. So far, armies of the central Chinese Government at Nanking are not actually in the fighting, only local Chinese troops.

Labor Divides at the Ballot Box



By a Staff Photographer, © Harris & Ewing

Head of the A. F. of L.
Non-partisan in Politics

Mr. Green:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Let's forget this split in the labor movement and jump ahead 15 or 20 years," said William Green's caller. "Where is organized labor going? Today labor is stronger in influence and greater in organization than ever before. People are wondering what organized labor will be like in the future. How do you see the labor world say 20 years ahead?"

The president of the A. F. of L. turned from his desk with relief. The burden of heading an organization of 3,100,000 workers dropped away for the instant. "There is so much to do and so few hours," he had declared a few minutes before. Mr. Green is one of those executives who do everything. He calls at the White House and he routes his traveling men—his organizers. Big policies and little details, he carries them all.

As he cast aside the problems of the present to forecast the still untroubled future, his ruddy face broadened with the genial friendliness of the woods and fields of the rural country of his youth.

The A. F. of L. chief foretold new progress, new danger, and new perplexities.

"As I look forward to 20 years hence," said Mr. Green, swinging away from his desk, "I am convinced that labor will be more thoroughly organized—that it will hold all the gains it has made through its many years, and will add to those advances through the development of a higher standard of living.

"Higher standard of living—that sums up the real objectives of the labor movement. That covers it all—better living conditions."

"What will be the trend in labor organization?"

"Labor will gravitate, in the de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Labor in Politics: Two Interviews

Washington, Aug. 12

Rejection of a national labor party for the United States, a project much discussed, is advised by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green feels that a labor party would divide America into classes, foment class hatred and damage democracy.

At the other wing of the labor movement, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, speaking without reference to a labor party, asks more political power for labor.

Mr. Lewis declares that labor must be advanced to a larger place in government in order for the country to work out the problem of depressions and other great issues in which labor is concerned.

These and further views of the two commanders-in-chief of the organized forces of American labor are developed in interviews given to Frederick W. Carr, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. The interviews appear in the adjoining columns, concluding the series of four articles on "Labor—America's New Problem."

Head of the C. I. O.
Militant in Politics

Mr. Lewis:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John L. Lewis believes that depressions can be ended, that they can be ended only with labor's help, given in a bigger way than ever heretofore, and that no other element in American life is showing any capacity for lifting this great recurring burden from the labor world.

To suppose itself on depressions and on other dominant problems of American society, Mr. Lewis insists that labor must have a fuller representation in government.

Beyond that he declined to canvass the years ahead. "I cannot give you a blueprint of the future," he exclaimed. "Don't blame me for not wanting to live in tomorrow, for I have too many problems to handle here today."

What Mr. Lewis said of labor taking a greater part in government was that moment illustrated in the visitor sitting near his desk—"Tom" Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of Mr. Lewis' own great union of coal miners, and lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania.

Labor in Government

Lieutenant Governor Kennedy makes one of the most notable hook-ups of labor with government in current politics. Quiet, he sat back until his union chief spoke of labor and democracy in his state, and then spoke out in endorsement.

"Labor wants to establish the right to organize and to bargain collectively with employers," said Mr. Lewis with vigor. Labor wants the right of free assembly and the right of free forums. Labor wants to bargain on wages, hours and working conditions.

"Labor wants to establish industrial democracy in the industrial areas. Labor wants a right to a larger participation in the increased productive efficiency of industry.

"On that point, Tom," he broke off in a remark to Mr. Kennedy, "witness the bonus record of General Motors just published—a bonus of $400,000 to Chairman Sloan, apparently almost as much to President Knudsen and several hundred thousand dollars besides to a little-heard-of vice-president."

At his desk Mr. Lewis differs from the Lewis of the platform. While the massive voice is the same, in conversation it does not run along in that almost ominous tone with which his public is familiar, but now and then takes on a lighter note.

Labor's Right of Expression

"Labor wants to have the right of expression on broad social, political and economic questions that affect America," continued the C. I. O. chairman.

"It wants to have a larger number

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

In the Boston Section:

Five-sticker sails from Boston . . . To England, 30 days.

Nantasket line service irregular; ice strike off.

New theory of sun's corona given in Harvard pictures.

Codman work expensive but well done, says expert.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Pan-American Alliance Hinted; Nations in World Arms Race

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South America is today fast approaching a full stride of arms expansion and military preparation. The lessons of Ethiopia and Spain, indicating the need for defense on the part of nations rich in raw materials, coincided fortuitously with a growing economic recovery in South America, which will finance the armament program.

But the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the civil strife of Spain are not the only explanations of the new force philosophy. One or two South American powers, notably Argentina, conscious of their development, see ships and planes as internationally-accepted symbols of prestige and are determined to possess them. Others, perhaps the majority, may be satisfied with their respective positions in the New World orbit but have become involved in the race to acquire arms through neighborly pride and competition.

There is abundant evidence of this military expansion. American export figures have officially revealed record shipments of arms, especially planes, to Latin America, with Argentina and Brazil in the lead. Acquisitions by the former country have run into hundreds, whereas previously orders were seldom placed for more than a dozen craft at a time. The Argentine

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee took up for consideration today the State Department's proposed plan under which six United States destroyers would be leased to Brazil. There was an atmosphere of some uncertainty as to the outcome.

At the State Department it was learned that there will be no retreat on the question despite the outburst of disapproval which it first aroused in Argentina and widespread criticism here over what is looked upon in some quarters as a violation of the intent, if not the letter, of the 1936 Naval Treaty.

A suggestion heard in Latin-American quarters that the destroyer move is part of a broader plan for the formation of a Pan-American alliance backed by the military support of the United States is considered by observers to be fairly close to what is in the minds of the United States officials who conceived the plan.

Criticized by Germany

Meanwhile comments in the press of other countries appeared to throw some light on the underlying purport of the move. Reports from Berlin indicate rising disapproval and criticism of a move which is viewed there

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Chinese Crisis Intensified By Japan's Fleet

21 Warships Massed at Shanghai—Transport Lines Halted

Demands by Tokyo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12—Tension unprecedented since the hostilities of 1932 is visible in Shanghai. The general concern, increased by rumors of all kinds, is further heightened by the Japanese fleet concentration in the Whangpoo River and by Chinese preparations which are believed to include the entry of national troops into the North station district.

Railway traffic is in a state of hopeless congestion. Bus lines have come to a standstill. Highways are blocked by Chinese troops. Both the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation flew all their planes to undisclosed inland points, thus completely halting all commercial air services.

American and British consulates are summoning into foreign areas their nationals who are residents in the north and west sections of the city. Warships in port now include two American, three British, three French, and 21 Japanese. The Japanese fleet includes five cruisers, nine destroyers and seven gunboats.

Negotiations

Negotiations here include two efforts by the Japanese to force acceptance of their demands by the local authorities, including an apology for the shooting of two Japanese at the Hungjao airdrome with the punishment of those responsible with guarantees against the recurrence of such incidents; withdrawal of the Peace Preservation Corps, an armed force of Chinese in Hopei Province established in agreement with Japan, any other armed forces. This last demand is held unacceptable by the Chinese.

Secret interchange of consular notes has taken place attempting to secure a neutrality status for Shanghai, but E. A. Long, secretary of the consular body, insists the problem can be solved only by the home governments.

Chinese municipal offices have been removed from the civic center north of the international settlement into the French concession, where the mayor always maintains his residence.

Both sides are forecasting the start of hostilities by the other, which, coupled with persistent rumors of a Japanese ultimatum with a time limit, has greatly increased tension in the city.

200,000 Refugees

The removal of refugees is lighter, since most of the possible removals have already been made. The total removed is estimated at 200,000 persons, or 10 per cent of the Chinese population, half of which is temporarily in the international settlement, in other concessions or in the hinterland.

The general Chinese attitude ap-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Cotton Lobby Rallies Aid To Force Subsidy

13-State Southern Bloc Seeks Wheat, Corn, Tobacco and Rice Help

President Is Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The cotton conflict continued unabated today. Congressmen from the cotton-belt sought to force President Roosevelt's hand by pressing mandatory crop loan legislation, and are industriously promoting an alliance with wheat, corn, tobacco and rice interests to blanket them all within a subsidy program.

The President, on the other hand, stands firm against subsidies unless and until they are accompanied by a surplus reduction program.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, supports the President's stand by pointing out that cotton loans would cost about $400,000,000; corn would add some $700,000,000. Advocates of the loans have frankly admitted they were not interested in where the money comes from.

Little Impression on Congress

The powerful lobby headed by commissioners of agriculture from 13 southern states which is now rotating between House and Senate with considerable success, called on the President yesterday and received neither aid nor comfort. He told the group he could not make crop loans—tantamount to subsidies—until he had a guarantee that price declines as a result of huge surpluses would not wipe out security behind the loans.

But all this logic makes little impression on Congress, where many senators and representatives must soon go home to face constituents, and are not at all eager to do so with prices slumping. The cotton group is effectively blocking progress toward adjournment by helping to hold up the granting of rules for consideration of the wages and hours bill.

Meantime, a subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee has approved a measure making it mandatory on the Commodity Credit Corporation to extend loans on the five major farm products: cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice.

Backed by Same Southern Bloc

Behind this group are not only these agricultural commissioners from 13 Southern states, but nearly the solid delegations of the cotton belt, and a great potential accretion from other agricultural areas, who have not yet committed themselves. Moreover, the agricultural leaders in Congress have the argument—backed by Secretary Wallace—that the present point in the session is no time to revive and enact crop control legislation.

That leaves the alternative of forcing a loan policy on the President or letting prices slump and farmers stew for the next five or six months. Some of the militant farm leaders are following the Senate agriculture sub-committee in its mandatory loan program, but the loyal New Deal lieutenants are op-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Black of Alabama Nominated For Supreme Court

© Harris & Ewing

Hugo L. Black

Liberal Senator Picked by President for Van Devanter's Post

Strong Supporter Of New Deal Laws

Under Rules of Senatorial Courtesy Confirmation Appears Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—President Roosevelt today nominated Senator Hugo Lafayette Black of Alabama to the Supreme Court vacancy presumed to have been left by the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter.

When Senator Black's name was presented to the Senate at noon today Vice-President Garner started to bring up the matter of his confirmation at once, as is customary under the traditions of Senate courtesy, but Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, objected—a single objection being sufficient to prevent unanimous consent.

Then Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, one of the leaders against the President's court enlargement plan, also told the Senate that he would object to Senator Black's immediate confirmation. The nomination was at once referred to a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, under chairmanship of Senator Matthew W. Neely (D) of West Virginia, and a favorable report was expected with little delay.

Senate Tradition Broken

Thus, although the President's opponents on the court issue were able to cause a brief halt, the best horse-back verdict available today was that the confirmation was inevitable. However, by referring the nomination to a committee, one Senat tradition was broken and no conclusions were foregone.

Only in its timing did the nomination surprise few well-informed observers. There were many important reasons why the nomination was made, and they may be summarized as follows:

The President feels he can be absolutely certain that Senator Black's social and economic views will agree with his own as closely as is humanly possible.

Unless all rules fail Senator Black can be confirmed by the Senate without any serious hitch, under the mighty tradition of senatorial courtesy.

Senator Black is 51 years of age. He fulfils the geographical requirements for the present vacancy.

Moreover, Senator Black has been a faithful and invaluable supporter of the President, and—in the re-electoral fight he faced in Alabama for his Senate seat next year—was reported to be in serious difficulties.

Confirmation Assured

In short, the Alabama Senator appears to be the most liberal appointee who could possibly be confirmed by the Senate, and that tells the whole story. Indeed, no appointee so liberal as Senator Black could possibly be confirmed, it is agreed, except under the rule of senatorial courtesy. Under this unbroken tradition, which applies to any office to which a Senator is appointed, the nomination is confirmed without reference to a committee and without debate. President Roosevelt kept his word with the press, and no hint of the actual appointment came until the nomination was sent to the Senate this noon. Less than five minutes after 12 o'clock the nomination was sent.

Early this morning Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings was at the White House—not the executive offices—and talk of an appointment was in the air. On Tuesday, Senator Black himself had seen the President, and seemed in a particularly happy mood. And today, as correspondents waited to see the President's press secretary, Stephen T. Early, they speculated almost exclusively on the Black appointment. This correspondent, at least, returned to his office at 11:30 to write of the probable appointment of Senator Black.

Many Names Considered

Mr. Early was not above throwing a good fistful of dust in correspondents' eyes, however, just a few minutes before the nomination was submitted. He expounded at some length on the uncertainty of a nomination. Sixty or seventy names, he said plaintively, had been submitted to the President and the Justice Department, and a very thorough and exhaustive job of selection was necessary.

He didn't know, said the press secretary in a Pickwickian sense imposed by his job, if an appointment was going up this session or not. He didn't know but what Congress might adjourn too soon. The task of selection was long and arduous, he implied.

But Mr. Early contributed an important historical fact when he said that prior to Senator Joseph T. Robinson's passing, neither the Department of Justice nor the President was giving consideration to the appointee—a plain intimation, for the first time from official sources, that Senator Robinson would have had the appointment had he survived.

Intimate Message From Washington

Executive Reorganization—Why Didn't President Fight for It as He Did for Court? Is He a Weak Administrator?

—By the Monitor's Washington Bureau—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 12

Early in this session of Congress, two far-reaching plans for the reorganization of the American Government were submitted by President Roosevelt. Both were formally interred this week, with more or less decisiveness. One, in January, was for reconstruction of the executive side of the Government. It was an ambitious blueprint, doubtless too ambitious, but within its all-embracing scope were many proposals that evoked widespread national approval.

Particularly welcome, since they followed a year or more of mounting public interest in civil service reform during which both political parties committed themselves heavily against the patronage system, were proposals to extend the civil and career services right up to the very highest policy-making offices.

Some other details of the executive reorganization plan were applauded in public opinion; others were received rather doubtfully. Placing all the independent offices and bureaus under direct executive or departmental control was most seriously questioned. Addition of two new departments to the cabinet called for examination. The blueprints were logical enough; they applied a sort of system of city-managership to the Federal Government, but such a degree of centralized authority was as capable of abuse as it was of use.

Looked Promising in January

Observers in January looked forward to a clean-up within the framework of American government such as only a landslide President could accomplish. Particularly was this true of spoils-system reform. Hope was spurred by an intensive campaign of public education through 1936, with the introduction of civil service bills in Congress, at the only point in the American political cycle—the point of relative satiety of a governing party—when such reform is possible.

Real hope for executive reorganization in 1937, and perhaps for many years to come, lasted just about a month. In February along came the second plan for reorganization—the enlargement of the Supreme Court. It filled the sky, precipitating a storm of intra-party warfare. While some legislation, with special interests behind it, was possible in the remainder of this year's session, there was no hope for legislation—like the executive reorganization proposals—conceived merely in the national interest!

So the executive reorganization blueprints were put on the shelf. There, from time to time, they were consulted by a joint congressional committee. The late Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas tried his hand at re-drafting them, and was able to cut out most of the civil-service reform proposals, putting in their stead a considerable enlargement of the spoils system.

Spoilsmen reigned through the remainder of the session. Nearly every bill which involved personnel, and some that did not do so directly, contained a blow at the civil service. The coup de grace came a few days ago when Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee again interred a measure to remove the Senate's finger from the pie of first, second, and third-class post offices.

President Roosevelt fought for six months for his court reorganization plans; he fought not at all for executive reorganization. In studying the contrast it is possible to identify a basic weakness of the New Deal. This immense "revolution" in American government has been powerful and prolific in creation but, on the whole, puny in administration. The President, himself, is always interested in something new. He is voraciously receptive to plans and suggestions, but neither he nor his most important assistants are very much interested in the long pull.

The number of his closest associates who have rather easily forsaken the government service indicates this concentration upon initiation rather than administration. Nobody ever claimed that Raymond Moley or Rexford G. Tugwell were able administrators. They were interested in getting things started; after that somebody else—anybody else—could come along and finish.

They Alight But Not for Long

It is the eternal tragedy of liberals and progressives that they are seldom interested in the long pull. Their eager and invaluable creative intellects flit from beautiful idea to idea. Generally when the more drab task of administration starts, they fall out with one another.

And then the conservatives come along to capture the machinery the liberals have set up. Sometimes the liberals have set the tempo so firmly that the conservatives keep it up. Generally the conservatives do pretty well as administrators. But the liberals lose control.

President Roosevelt's loss of interest in—at least, his subordination of—executive reorganization is clear enough proof of one of the major weaknesses in his administration. Yet, and here is the second tragedy of his policy, in a period of expanding governmental activity nothing is more important than good administration. Before citizens agree to the hopeful initiatives of the New Deal—the extended T. V. A.'s, the wage-hour bills, the housing programs—they have a right to ask: "How well are these things going to be administered?" That is fully as important a question as: "Is the measure sound?"

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Convention Faces Military Problem

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 18, 1787.

Resort was had to another grand committee—consisting of a member from each state—for solutions of two rather complex and delicate questions before the Constitutional Convention today. These subjects are the proposed assumption of the state debts and the regulation of the militia.

The committee was set up on motion of former Gov. John Rutledge, who urged it is just that the United States should assume the debts of the several states since these were contracted in the common defense during the war and that, moreover, it is necessary since the taxes on imports, the only sure source of revenue, are being given up to the Union.

Rufus King embellished this point, remarking that state creditors, who form an active and formidable party, had opposed the impost plan when proposed by the Confederation Congress and would be against the present plan if it transferred to the Union the best resources of the states without transferring the state debts at the same time. Mr. Rutledge thought that "disburdening the people of the state debts would conciliate them to the plan."

Opposition of Populace

Just how this will be taken is uncertain, though, for there is a great popular hatred for speculators who have bought up the state and continental debts, a certain suspicion of movements toward full payment of these and a grievance on the part of states that have partly discharged their obligations if the obligations of other states are taken over.

The new committee consists of Mr. Langdon of New Hampshire, Mr. King of Massachusetts, Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, Governor Livingston of New Jersey, Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dickinson of Delaware, Mr. McHenry of Maryland, Mr. Mason of Virginia, Mr. Williamson of North Carolina, Gen. C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina and Mr. Baldwin of Georgia.

The powers "to raise and support armies" and "to provide and maintain a navy" being approved, the fears of some against a standing army as a threat to republican liberty came to the fore in a motion of Mr. Gerry and Mr. Martin to limit the troops in peace time to 2000 or 3000 men.

This caused General Pinckney to ask rather disgustedly whether no troops were ever to be raised until an attack should be made on us. And it is related that General Washington, though in the chair, whispered a suggestion to a delegate near him to move to provide that "no foreign enemy should invade the United States at any time with more than 3000 troops." The proposal was negatived by general consent.

Colonel Mason then moved that an additional power be given to the General Government "to make laws for the regulation and discipline of the militia of the several states reserving to the states the appointment of officers." He and General Pinckney urged that uniformity is extremely important if the militia is to be of value.

Mr. Ellsworth, though in sympathy, thought this would be going too far. "It must be vain to ask the states to give the militia out of their hands," he said, and his colleague, Mr. Sherman, noted that the states might want their militia for defense and for enforcing their own laws.

Rumor of Resistance

There was reference even to rumors that Governor Clinton has been disciplining the militia of New York State for possible armed resistance to an unwelcome central government.

Mr. Gerry at length expostulated, "This is the last point remaining to be surrendered. If it be agreed to by the convention, the plan will have as black a mark as was set on Cain. I have no such confidence in the General Government as some gentlemen profess, and believe it will be found that the states have not."

This was the first intimation from the influential Massachusetts man that he may in the end oppose the work of the convention.

Colonel Mason tried to modify his motion satisfactorily by giving the National Government authority over a certain fraction only of each state's militia, but the whole subject was ultimately referred to the committee already established.

Mr. James Madison and Mr. Charles Pinckney each submitted at the opening of today's session lists of a number of additional powers proposed to be given to the National Legislature—or Congress, as it is coming to be called by some members.

Proposed Powers

Among these are authority to dispose of unappropriated lands, institute temporary governments for new states, regulate affairs with the Indians, govern a district including the seat of government, grant charters of incorporation, grant patents for inventions and copyrights to authors and to establish seminaries or a university.

Sessions will begin precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning and may not adjourn earlier than 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it was resolved on a motion by Mr. Rutledge, who commented that the public is becoming impatient and that members of the convention are anxious to bring the business to an end.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

When the committee of detail reported its draft Constitution after the recess at the end of July, the convention had before it for the first time a list of specified and limited powers to be given to the legislative branch of the new Government. It has entered upon a consideration of these after confirming the veto power intended to be given to the Executive. Today: Delegates referred to grand committee the questions of the proposed assumption of state debts and regulation of the militia.

Tomorrow: Convention completes its list of powers granted to the National Legislature.

Wonders of Research: Atom Smasher

New electrostatic generator being built to hurl protons at atomic nuclei at speeds up to 100,000,000 miles an hour—Reunion in the skies.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rapidly nearing completion is the giant shell for the Westinghouse "atom smasher" or electrostatic generator which engineers at the East Pittsburgh, Penna., plant intend shall develop 5,000,000 volts or more. This tremendous "push" given to protons, relatively giant atom particles, will cause them to leap from the target end of the vacuum tube toward atomic nuclei at speeds up to 100,000,000 miles an hour.

Beneath the base of the pear-shaped structure, will be erected a two-story office building, containing laboratories for the physicists.

According to Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of the research laboratories of Westinghouse, comparatively recent discoveries have started a scientific revolution which engineers believe will have far-reaching results in discoveries of fundamental knowledge. While atomic disintegration and transmutation still remain within the field of theoretical physics, the possibility that atomic power may some day prove of practical value to humanity, is too great for a commercial organization such as Westinghouse to be caught napping. "Certainly, we know there are hidden golden nuggets of scientific opportunity in such work," said Dr. Chubb.

Wide World

The Latest in Atom Smashers

Beneath This Pear-Shaped Tank, 30 Feet in Diameter and 47 Feet High, a Two-Story Research Laboratory Will Be Built and Under That Will Be a Well Extending 20 Feet Into the Earth at the Westinghouse Plant at East Pittsburgh, Penna. Into This Well the Atom-Smashing "Gun" Will Shoot "Ammunition" Consisting of 5,000,000 Volts of Electricity at Atomic Targets at a Velocity of 100,000,000 Miles an Hour. The Tank Will Hold Air Under Pressure of 120 Pounds to the Square Inch, Providing Additional Insulation for the Electrostatic Generator

Sky Scanning: Solar Reunion

Tonight about nine o'clock four distinguished members of the solar family group will hold a visible "reunion" in the sky. Only Venus and the sun will be absent. Low in the west, the moon will be a fat crescent; next comes Mars about two hours to the east; then Jupiter near the meridian; and finally Saturn, due east but well above the horizon.

If one starts an imaginary line at the sun, whose position he can estimate below the horizon, and passes it successively through these four bodies, ending in the east, he will have laid down with fair accuracy the visible half of the ecliptic, the sun's yearly path through the stars, from which none of the movable celestial bodies ever wanders very far. If one remembers that all the solar system bodies revolve about the sun, or if a satellite, about its primary, in very nearly the same plane as that of the earth's orbit, he will see at once that, seen from the earth, all these bodies appear to be strung like beads along this line. The deviation from the ecliptic ranges from a little over 1 degree for Jupiter to about 7 degrees for Mercury.

If all the solar system bodies were exactly in the ecliptic, the moon, in its monthly course about the earth, would eclipse successively every other solar system body. Thus we would have monthly eclipses of the sun and all the planets, as well as an eclipse of the moon by the earth's shadow. Likewise, we would have Mercury and Venus making annual transits across the face of the sun—inasmuch as both these bodies are between the sun and earth.

As it is, the moon, whose orbit is tipped to ours about 5 degrees, about ten times the moon's apparent width, usually misses these other bodies, passing either above or below them. Occasionally it meets them squarely in its path, as, for example, on June 8, when it gave us a total eclipse of the sun; July 17, when it eclipsed Mars, and Aug. 3, when it overrode Venus. On Dec. 2 it will again partially eclipse the sun, while on Nov. 18 it will itself be partially hidden in the earth's shadow.

Mercury will transit the sun in 1940, while Venus will not cross its face again until 2004.

By a simple twist of celestial geometry nature has made these phenomena rare enough to be perpetually awe-inspiring instead of commonplace.

Dutch Elm Fungus Brought Under Control

Prof. Joseph H. Faull, Arnold Arboretum tree specialist and one of the leaders in the fight against the Dutch elm fungus which has proven so destructive in Europe and for a time threatened American elms, expressed the opinion recently that the blight here is "under control."

But this does not mean, he said, that the fight against the fungus is over. The Government now has over 5000 men at work and is expending some $3,000,000 a year to confine the trouble to an area within a 50-mile radius of New York Harbor. In this region more than 23,000 elm trees have been bitten by the small beetle, which acts as a carrier of the fungus and the trees subsequently cut down and burned. The battle against the fungus will probably last at least another five years.

For their first meal the young beetles insist on the tenderest of elm twigs, and while eating leave a break in the bark. If they are carrying the fungus at this time, it is deposited and a cottony growth slowly permeates through the live wood, choking off water supply.

Stereopticon Emerges In a New Form

Something new in visual education has been making its appearance at birthday parties and bridge games where novel presents and prizes are much in demand. Its the "Tru-Vue" viewer, a handy and entertaining device for obtaining a true stereographic effect in looking at pictures.

The device is like a pair of opera glasses but of course much lighter since it is made of an attractive plastic. The pictures, there being two images of each subject, of course, are positives, printed on 35 mm film which is moved through the viewer by a flick of a lever. The use of film means that the pictures are seen through transmitted light and are hence much more brilliant than was possible with the old style stereopticon using paper prints viewed by reflected light.

The manufacturer offers a wide variety of films, covering places of scenic beauty, foreign countries, principal cities, sports, stage life, industrial scenes and motion picture stars. For the children there are days at the circus and illustrated stories while the sports fan with a leaning toward golf can spend a profitable day with Bobby Jones learning everything from putting to short approaches.

Fewer Pits Promised In Canned Cherries

Relief for cherry-pie connoisseurs can be seen in the latest revision of Government standards for canned fruits and vegetables to go into effect Oct. 10. Only cherries in which there is not more than one pit to every 20 ounces, instead of one pit in 10 ounces, will be regarded as standard quality. Twenty ounces is about the weight of a number two can.

With reasonable care, says the Department of Agriculture, canners can so handle cherries as to get out practically every pit. The best canners do this, but some have allowed too many pits. Cherries with more pits than the 1 to 20 ratio may still be marketed if labeled "partly pitted," and this substandard legend will be a warning to pie makers and pie eaters.

Earth's Core Is Iron, Researcher Declares

The core of this old apple "Earth" will prove the toughest kind of chewing possible, according to physicists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who last week presented the results of some 30 years' research into the nature of matter constituting our highly important planet.

Speaking for the Institution, Dr. Leason H. Adams, acting director of the geophysical laboratory holds the opinion the earth's core is a non-rigid metal, iron, also non-magnetic. Dr. Adams asserted recently circumstances indicate to him that in the early history of the earth the primitive molten magma consisting mainly of magnesium iron silicates with smaller amounts of other oxides, including water, together with a considerable amount of metallic iron, first separated into two layers, molten iron below and silicate magma above.

"The silicate layer then began to crystallize at the bottom," he said. "As the solid layer increased in thickness, the minor constituents, including water, were concentrated to a greater extent in the remaining liquid. Finally, when the liquid layer had been reduced to a thickness of a few tens of kilometers, and was much richer in the originally minor constituents, the crust of the earth was formed.

"The earth has long been known to be as rigid as steel, while seismological data show the earth as a whole to be 'solid.' Whether, however, its substance is crystalline or glassy is more difficult to decide. One of the most cogent reasons for believing the earth crystalline is that in no other way can we easily account for the fact that the crust differs so markedly from the interior. Granting that the earth was once molten and well stirred, we apparently must admit that the separation into zones on so large a scale took place either by the falling of a heavy insoluble liquid to the bottom, thus producing the iron core, or by the residuum of a process of crystallization, this residuum becoming the crust."

Pan-American Alliance Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)

as part of an effort on the part of the United States to drive Germany out of Brazil's markets.

Some connection is also seen in the action of Chile in ordering its representatives in Berlin to conclude contracts for the purchase of German and Italian aviation material.

Following conferences at the State Department with the Argentinian Ambassador the press of that country was also reported this morning to be taking a more friendly attitude toward the plan. "German and Italian" efforts to penetrate and gain influence throughout Latin America are stressed and the desirability of presenting a "continental solidarity" to any threat of German fascism is recognized.

Brazil Asks for Bids

Further light on the situation is thrown by a report from Brazil that a final decision had been reached to purchase six new projected destroyers in the United States. This is believed to be part of the leasing proposal.

The Brazilian Government has advertised for bids on the new ships in all countries able to build them. Costs in United States shipyards are so high that probably German or Italian yards would underbid. However, the lease of six old ships to be used in training crews for the new ones is perhaps an inducement which would overcome the attractiveness of the lower prices in European yards.

The plan ran into opposition here, however, from the National Council for Prevention of War which held that it would not further the Administration's good-neighbor policy. Prospects of Senate opposition were also indicated by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California who remarked sarcastically that "It is in keeping with the policy preached so long, so loudly and so often of 'peace.' We'll preserve it by letting one of our South American neighbors have the means to prepare for war."

Rearming in South America

(Continued from Page 1)

standing army has been raised to 50,000, with conscription service intensified. The most important maneuvers hitherto were held last summer and new airports and garrisons have been established.

The navy with 130,000 tons of fighting tonnage leads the rest of the continent, and seven destroyers and a cruiser are in course of construction in Europe. More significant still, national airplane and munitions factories are going up, while the dockyards are being called upon to build bigger and better warcraft.

Home Building for Navies

A similar tendency is observed in Brazil, though not quite so marked. In that country, which has a naval tonnage of 70,000, special attention has been given to home construction and provisioning facilities. The idea, as prevails also in Argentina, is to become less dependent on the United States or Europe for the supply of defense requirements. It will be remembered in this connection that a recent report credited Washington with giving technical assistance to Brazil in the construction of three destroyers in her own shipyards.

On the Pacific coast efforts are on a modest scale, due to financial stringency. The most notable development here is Peru's emergence as third naval power, recent expansion having placed her slightly ahead in tonnage of Chile. The latter, for almost a century the leading naval power of South America, now takes fourth place. This is due principally to the fact that Chilean economy was most damaged in the 1930-35 crisis.

When economic conditions permit, Chile will undoubtedly build according to her traditional requirements and the demands of a long seaboard. At the present time she is studying the means of obtaining two cruisers, which popular as well as professional naval opinion demands as a "minimum." Italy has offered to construct two of the Pola class in return for increased nitrate. Chile may accept this. Italy too, got the best part of an aviation order valued at 100,000,000 pesos ($12,500,000 at par)—this also for nitrate.

Peruvian trade prosperity has enabled that country to build up its navy and air force without exchange anxieties. Bolivia and Paraguay, of course, piled up material during the Chaco war, though, apparently, the former is still anxiously negotiating permanent arms transit rights with neighboring states and the latter has actually imported new material.

The European, notably the Fascist press has been attracted by this arms expansion. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting on the increased "bellicose" exports from the United States, remarked that South America was rearming and North America was supplying the munitions. In this connection the newspaper asked, sarcastically, why the United States was indignant over European armaments. It criticized the flow, "rising month by month," of artillery, machine guns and "above all, the record acquisitions of military aircraft." Cryptically, it seemed to suggest that American arms manufacturers were seeking some compensatory market in the American hemisphere for "neutrality" losses in Europe.

An editorial in La Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin, referring to these same "record shipments," reveals an odd twist by stating that the "military fever has also overtaken South American countries, which have so much territory and raw material that they don't know what to do with it." It makes a sardonic comparison of Buenos Aires peace resolutions with the current studies of the "happy mysteries of poison gas and military motorization" and ridicules the Geneva suggestions that defense preparations are due to European militarism. Finally, it asks with evident pique: "In defense of what are these armies being raised? Is it perhaps North American pacifism or the pacifism of President Roosevelt?"

This jeering interest leaves out of account the fact that much of the arms expansion in South America is directly traced to the authoritarian governmental concepton of force as a political factor.

See Law of Force Ruling

Ever since Signor Mussolini belittled peace organizations and demonstrated that "hungry" powers will force a place for themselves in the world, these southern countries have been taking stock of their defenses. They refuse to listen to arguments about the practicability of an aggressive force crossing the southern Atlantic. For them it is sufficient that the fundamental of law-breaking imperialism has been re-established—the rapid development of the science of war and transportation, they argue, will ensure its operation.

There are many South Americans who consider that the Duce rendered as signal a service to their continent as to Great Britain when he flouted treaties and conquered Ethiopia. The British took the hint and commenced re-arming to defend the peace. South Americans took the hint and considered the defense of the "rich, unpeopled territories" which the "have-nots" desire.

The Spanish civil war provided an equally pungent lesson. Regardless of the ideological issues at stake there—and among the actual governing classes of South America there can be no doubt of the keen sympathy with the insurgents—it has been duly noted and digested that this same type of European government does not consider it unethical to intervene in another country's domestic affairs to serve its own ends.

Logically, therefore, what is to prevent an alien power from promoting internal strife on the South American continent and afterward intervening in accordance with deep-laid political plans? Non-Americans may scoff at the possibility, but South Americans stick to their Latin logic. Incidentally, some of them are not too sure about the protection to be derived from the United States as the mists of controversy envelop the Monroe Doctrine and the recent neutrality legislation.

Seek Rank as Major Powers

National prestige, linked with brighter economies, has also played its part in arms resuscitation. It is sometimes forgotten that countries like Argentina and Brazil are developing so fast that they may soon claim to be classified, economically at least, with some of the "first class powers" in Europe. The foreign trade of Argentina, for instance, will sooner or later finance, even if it does not justify, a navy double the present size. Argentina is conscious of its economic strength and its increased political influence. Its leadership of the southern continent is virtually unchallenged. It aspires to be a world as well as an American power, and is succeeding along these lines. If battleships and planes go with this ranking it can buy them even if it cannot build them. In this determination to rank high in international councils Argentines consider it just as natural for their soldiers and sailors to have their war weapons as for Dr. Saavedra Lamas to secure the Nobel Peace Prize.

Argentina's pertinacious struggle to become a world power, however, is being followed by her territorial neighbors with an interest that is increasingly tinged with interrogation. Excepting Brazil, the neighbors of Argentina cannot afford to spend so much money on the defense forces held to be symbolical of political prestige. But, if Argentine progress becomes irresistible, neighborly pride and jealousy will provide a little competition. The Pacific coast republics have no fear of non-American aggression, for they are protected by the long Andean chain and the wide Pacific ocean. Their chief concern is not to become too weak in case the trans-Andean "giant" should become too strong.

People Are Urged To Go to Country And Log Meteors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12—A call for watchers of the mid-August shower of Perseid meteors was issued on behalf of the American Meteor Society recently by Prof. Charles P. Olivier, University of Pennsylvania astronomer and director of the Flower Observatory in Upper Darby, Penna.

Professor Olivier urged all those interested in astronomy to drive out on warm August nights, particularly on the 11th and 12th of the month, to some spot as far as possible from the glow of city lights, and to keep a careful count of the meteors which they see—sending their reports to him.

The Perseids—so called because they appear to come from the constellation Perseus, he said—were expected to be particularly brilliant this year, especially since there was little moon on the dates for the main display.

The meteors are fragments of stone and iron, about the size of grains of wheat, he continued, which flash into momentary brilliance as a result of the friction when they enter the atmosphere of the earth at a speed of about 40 miles a second. As many as 50 an hour have been reported by many observers in previous years.

Celebration of Signing Constitution Demanded Serious Music, Iturbi Says

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Between answering telephones, talking with callers and trying to change shirts as often as they grew damp, José Iturbi stoutly denied yesterday that he called American music "trash" at Philadelphia Monday night.

The Spanish pianist-conductor, who directed the Philadelphia Orchestra at Robin Hood Dell in its stormy program, asserted that the music he barred from broadcasting was not "weighty enough," but he vehemently asserted that he had not termed it "stuff."

"How could I say such a thing when I have played 'chopsticks' on the air myself?" the conductor demanded. "But there is a difference in occasions. I was charged with the responsibility of arranging the program. This was not only a benefit for the Musicians' Protective Association of Philadelphia; it was in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

"Seven days before the concert the management had suggested that these two long groups of songs be included in the broadcast. I refused. My reason was not that the music was 'rotten,' for it wasn't."

Mr. Iturbi spoke of the unintended slight to the late George Gershwin. "On this very program," said he, "I played Gershwin's 'Rhapsody in Blue.' He was to have written a concerto for me. The last time I saw him, at Max Bernheim's, he said he had not forgotten, and we talked about the concerto.

"My whole objection to broadcasting the songs selected by the management lies in the fact that I am convinced we have better music, more representative of the outstanding American composers than compositions of the 'I Love You' and 'Miss Me' type."

Mr. Iturbi merely shrugged off threats of reprisal from American composers, taking the position that since there was no insult, in his version of the affair, there was nothing to say.

British Commerce Continues Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British overseas trade continues to expand.

In the six months ended June 30 the value of imports was £483,000,000, against £403,000,000 in the same portion of 1936, and £359,000,000 in 1935.

Exports in the same months were £292,000,000 this year, against £240,000,000 in 1936 and £235,000,000 in 1935.

Britain's exports of automobiles have been especially active in the six months, the values having been £597,000 in 1937, £429,000 in 1936 and £296,000 in 1935.

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Celtic Congress in Scotland Hears Plea for Gaelic Tongue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—An appeal to the people of Scotland to imitate the Irish Free State in keeping the Gaelic language alive was made at the opening meeting of the Celtic Congress here when representative delegates from "the six Celtic nations"—Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany—met at Edinburgh University.

More than 300 delegates attended and the Earl of Cassillis, president of the congress, was in the chair. He referred to the fear that Gaelic might be lost in Scotland but thought the economic development of the Highlands might prevent its disappearance. Gaelic is being taught, he declared, in more than 300 schools in the Highlands, and more than 10,000 persons in Scotland are studying it.

It was Prof. Cormac Caidlaigh of University College, Dublin, who made the impassioned appeal to Scotland to follow the Irish Free State's example in trying to revive their language.

Outlining efforts made by the Dublin Government, he said, "I want the people of Scotland to know that we are not ashamed in Ireland of what we are doing for our language. We are proud of it and we want you people in Scotland to emulate us."

A Scottish speaker replied that Scottish Gaelic is one of the "linguistic wonders of the world." It has thrived, he said, despite the successive Governments since the time of Malcolm Canmore and at the present day it is a robust thing. Not until 1918 was Gaelic allowed a small share in the curriculum of the schools. The innovation, the speaker stated, has amply justified the efforts of these Gaels who had worked so hard for it.

False Accusation Costs £400

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An example of democratic justice as existing in Britain at the present time, has just been afforded in the King's Bench Division of the High Court here, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and a special jury. The case has been one in which a girl has been awarded £400 as compensation for having been mistakenly accused by her employers of stealing two shillings and fourpence halfpenny.

The girl was the daughter of an omnibus driver who brought the case in order to rehabilitate her in the eyes of her fellow workers.

She was in a London departmental store where she was receiving 25 shillings weekly. On a busy day last December she was helping behind the counter in the cheap jewelry department where she had not previously had experience. A customer bought some bangles and, while the girl was entering up the purchase, other customers chose articles for themselves leaving the purchase money on the counter.

The girl, as the result, lost touch with what had been sold and found herself with two shillings and fourpence, halfpenny for which she could not account.

Later on, in the course of her duties, she went to the dispatch department. She was intending to proceed afterward to the cash desk in order to deposit that part of the money for which she was unable to account. On the way she was stopped by two women detectives who found her with this sum and refused to believe her story.

She was taken before one of the managers, was afterward searched, and told to "own up," and was eventually handed over to a plain-clothes policeman, and was sent by taxi to a police station where she was charged with stealing the money and was confined in a cell.

That evening her father obtained her release by going surety for her subsequent appearance in court. Next morning she was placed in the dock before a police magistrate. The detectives gave evidence and she was remanded.

Her employers meanwhile had decided to withdraw the charge. Their explanation was that they desired to give her the "benefit of the doubt." They also offered to give her back her job and pay her wages and expenses. The manager subsequently apologized to the father and explained that "we have such a lot of pilfering in the shop that we have to make an example of some one."

The firm also paid £5 as compensation. Besides this a letter was written to the girl's mother, who had been greatly distressed. In this letter regret was expressed and the mother was told that her daughter had been cleared of all suspicion.

Soon afterward the girl returned to work, but was so upset by the thought that the other girls who had seen her under arrest might think her a thief that she went home unable to face the ordeal.

When the case was heard in court, the firm withdrew all accusations against the girl and submitted to judgment against themselves for £400 and the costs of the action.

The Lord Chief Justice said that after hearing the girl's evidence the only question in the case was how much damages should be awarded. He hoped the girl would not suffer in any way from what had occurred.

Yardsticks to Measure Railroad Progress

Types of Early Locomotives
Upper—Locomotive No. 1, Which Opened the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the First Authorized in Britain
Lower—Invicta Locomotive Built in 1830

As Speed Increased on the Rails
Upper—Locomotive of the 1837 Period With a Top Speed of 50 Miles an Hour
Lower—The Silver Link, Built to Travel at 90 Miles an Hour.

Hitler Book Sale In Austria Stirs Fatherland Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 12—Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was displayed with so much prominence in most Austrian booksellers after it was released for sale by the Government on Monday that a certain amount of irritation is now observable in clerical ranks.

In Graz, second city of Austria, a group of young Fatherland Front supporters gave vent to their indignation by raiding bookshops and confiscating all [illegible] of "Mein Kampf" [illegible] destroying them in the streets.

Pan-German Policy

It is said that the leader of this anti-National Socialist raid was a Roman Catholic student from the Third Reich now in the employ of a clerical daily paper in Graz. The German Consul protested to the Austrian Government and police promised to take measures against the offenders.

It is felt, however, that since the Fatherland Front has organized its own uniformed storm troops and has repeatedly urged its members to take direct action against National Socialists, other similar raids may possibly occur.

Pan-German Policy

Meanwhile the foreign policy of the Austrian Government remains based on co-operation with the Government of the Third Reich. The Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, and the Austrian Minister in Berlin, have both taken pains to declare that the policy of the two German states will be the interests of the whole German people.

It is noted here that a somewhat similar anti-German demonstration to that of Graz occurred last night at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, when 200 students attacked a German tourist office, breaking windows and shouting "Down with Fascism," "Down with our pro-German policy," "Long live Soviet Russia." They dispersed when the police appeared.

French Troops Quell Kurd Revolt in Syria

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 12 (AP)—French troops and airplanes moved into northeastern Syria today to quell a revolt of Kurdish tribes and to end the back-country warfare between Muhammadans and Christians.

Motorized infantry, equipped with machine guns, entered the village of Amouda.

(In Jerusalem it was reported that French airplanes had wrecked Amouda with bombs, ahead of the infantry occupation.)

Amouda is a village populated mainly by Christians. It was attacked Aug. 10 by united forces of Kurds and Moslems from the interior who pillaged 100 Christian-owned shops.

(The Jerusalem report was that the French took military measures against Amouda because they were exasperated by lawlessness within the village.)

The French authorities reported the troops met "no serious resistance today," adding that "the Kurd elements and seditious Moslems" were quickly put down.

The semi-official version of the fighting in northeastern Syria was that violence began July 6 when 100 natives occupied the government palace in upper Jezreh and took control of two other towns, demanding the reinstatement of local officials ousted by the government.

Germany Reports Labor Shortage In Varied Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 21—It is announced today with much satisfaction that there is an actual shortage of labor in Germany.

To be sure, there are still 563,000 unemployed, but some of them are partially incapacitated for hard work, while most of the others are unskilled and so unable to perform more than the simplest kinds of labor.

Consequently, there are many jobs open, it is said, and along certain lines the demand for labor exceeds the supply. This is stated to be especially true in agriculture, so that farm helpers are being brought in from Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The German Government is also using the state labor service to help farmers.

The German Government points out that when Adolf Hitler took over power in 1933, there were 6,000,000 unemployed; by the end of the first year the figure was reduced to 4,000,000; in 1934 to 2,600,000; in 1935 to 2,500,000, and by the end of 1936 to 1,500,000, and now to 500,000.

Observers say that, although the number of employed as well as the sum total paid in wages and volume of production have appreciably increased, partly due to the intensive work on armaments, labor camps and the exclusion of certain classes of labor from employment statistics, individual wages have gone down. It is claimed, however, that on the whole the economic situation of the masses has somewhat improved.

'Thessaloniki' Replaces 'Saloniki' by Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Because Greeks disapproved of the name of their city of Thessaloniki appearing in directories here and elsewhere in its abridged form, a Greek Royal Decree has been issued making "Thessaloniki" the official spelling.

This is the name by which the city has always been known in Greece but, especially since the World War, the corruption "Saloniki" has been widely used outside Greece. By issuing this decree it is hoped the "mutilated" form of the city's name will cease to be used. It is even reported that the Greeks will refuse to deliver correspondence and cables bearing the "corrupt" form.

Centenary of Two Railroads Marked by London Exhibits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To commemorate the centenary of the opening of two important railroads in Great Britain a special exhibition is being held in the Science Museum here until Sept. 30.

These two were the London and Birmingham Railway, 112 miles long, and the Grand Junction Railway, 82½ miles long. Their importance lies in the fact that they assisted in the rapid industrial growth of the Midlands and of London. They were the beginnings of the vast network of the present London Midland and Scottish Railway.

Before 1837 there were only a few scattered, and mostly unconnected lines in Britain. The Grand Junction Railway linked Birmingham with the Liverpool and Manchester Railway and with many important towns. With Birmingham also joined to London there was laid the foundation on which much of the existing railway system in Britain has been built.

Early proposals for both lines met with much opposition, but eventually acts authorizing their construction received the Royal assent on the same day, May 6, 1833. The Grand Junction railroad was opened in July, 1837, and the first section of the L. B. R. in the same month.

The L. B. R. was built under the supervision and direction of Robert Stephenson. At first the mile between Camden depot and Euston terminus was worked by stationary engines and the trucks and coaches were pulled with ropes. This was both because of the steep gradient (one in 66) between Camden and Euston and the fact that Londoners objected so heartily to the snorting metal monsters that there was an embargo on the use of locomotives near the center of London.

In 1838 seven passenger trains were run in each direction on weekdays. The "fast" trains averaged 20 miles an hour and the "slow" trains 18 miles an hour.

The L. B. R. and the G. J. R. were amalgamated in 1846 to give rise to the London and North Western Railway.

The exhibits in the Science Museum include pictures, drawings, documents, books and models, relating to the lines, loaned for the occasion by the London Midland and Scottish Railway and by individuals.

N. Y. Skyline on Facade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Interpreting the skyscraper-skyline of Manhattan in cubistic design, a decorative relief showing the heroic figure of a woman rising above the towers of the city has been set in place on the façade of the administration building for the 1939 New York World's Fair. Executed by Albert Stewart, sculptor, in white plaster and gold, the relief is 27 feet high, covers 700 square feet on the wall of the building's octagonal exhibit hall.

Seattle to Alaska Highway Again Issue for Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—A mixed reception has greeted the recent proposal by Representative Warren G. Magnuson of Seattle to appoint an International Alaskan Commission to promote construction of a highway between Seattle and Fairbanks, Alaska. The major portion of the highway is slated for Canada — some 1900 miles — but Canadians are not yet convinced that it is not to be a "military highway" to Alaska. On the other hand, some schools of thought view the proposal as an "international peaceway."

With the re-election of Premier T. D. Pattullo to the British Columbia legislature it is felt in the province that the highway issue will be discussed at the next meeting of the government in the autumn. Since Premier Pattullo injected his suggestion for a union of British Columbia with the Yukon Territory into his election campaign, it is felt that his victory at the polls will lead to definite action on the amalgamation question, already favored by the Dominion Government. This, in turn, will again open the highway issue, which has been quiescent during recent years.

Thousands of Queries

Long a subject of controversy in Canadian and American Pacific coast newspapers, the proposed road has received such wide publicity that Northwest tourist associations annually receive thousands of queries on the condition of the highway to Alaska. In 1929, business men of Fairbanks and Dawson organized the International Highway Association to promote the plan. The same year Dr. S. F. Tolmie, then Premier of British Columbia, led a caravan of American and Canadian business men over the 830 miles of completed highway between Vancouver and Hazelton in northern British Columbia.

Following this, an international commission investigated the possibility of such a road and reported favorably. Less palatable however, to British Columbians at least, was the estimated cost—some $14,000,000. As yet, this difficulty has not been cleared.

British Columbia's share of the road is estimated at $11,990,000 to construct 1000 miles as compared to a $1,970,000 expenditure for 126 miles of highway in Alaska to connect with the Richardson highway. Despite this, Premier Pattullo has on more than one occasion assured both Canadian and American governments that the Dominion will cooperate to the fullest extent in making the highway a fact.

Through "Frontier" Country

From Vancouver, the route would follow the historic Cariboo Highway, constructed during the Fraser River and Cariboo gold rush days of the '80's, for a distance of 830 miles to Hazelton. From the tourist standpoint alone, this country, still rich in frontier folklore, is unexcelled. At present only trappers and prospectors venture beyond Hazelton, a section of unexploited Canada larger than California and known to contain millions of feet of marketable timber and untold mineral wealth.

Thousands who answered the call of the Kondike went overland from this point. A now abandoned government telegraph line follows on many route to the Yukon. Numerous railroad surveys were made during Canada's pre-war rail expansion days. Snowfall in the area, varies from three to eight feet, no more highway exposure point out, than is experienced in many sections of the Western States and Canada each winter.

Stamp Collecting Spreads in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Stamp collecting is definitely on the increase in this city, according to dealers, who estimate that there are now 50 per cent more collectors than there were three years ago.

Although the majority of purchasers are children, the collectors are of all ages. Fairly large transactions in the sale and purchase of stamps are made each week.

Two collegiate institutes in the city have stamp clubs among the students, and the dealers do a good business with them. The Toronto Stamp Club remains the most important club, but recently four other smaller organizations have been formed.

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Canada Hails Step to Tighten Ban on Radio Liquor Ads

(A preliminary report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's decision on liquor advertisements appeared in yesterday's issue.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Liquor advertising in all forms will soon be stilled on the Canadian airwaves if the revitalized regulations recently set up by the board of governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation prove effective.

"It is as though we had the deed in our hands without it being actually signed," the Rev. Dr. A. J. Irwin, secretary of the Ontario Temperance Federation, told The Christian Science Monitor upon his return from the Quebec City meeting of the radio board.

Oct. 1 was the date set by the board for the cessation of all liquor-sponsored advertising over Canadian stations, both corporation outlets and those owned by private organizations. Where such contracts are now in existence between stations and distillers or brewers the continuities must be submitted to the corporation officials for approval between the present time and October.

The official pronouncement of policy by the governors stated, "Spot announcements, including time signals, associated with the advertisement of wine and beer shall not be accepted for broadcasting by the privately-owned stations throughout Canada as from Oct. 1 next, the date on which the new regulations of broadcasting become effective."

In amplification of the new policy, Maj. Gladstone Murray, manager of the corporation, declared that such subtle forms of advertising which had in the past made it possible for brewers and distillers to evade the ban would be closely checked.

For years the Temperance Federation has argued against "bootleg" advertising which made it possible for the liquor makers to place the name of their product before radio listeners without transgressing the regulations. One eastern firm of brewers, which also manufactured ginger ale, used the radio extensively and bought time to extoll the excellence of their "beverages." Distillers sponsored programs in which the announcer spoke with bland conviction of the high quality of the automobile anti-freeze made by the company. Major Murray intimated that such forms of publicity would not be allowed, and that a close curb would be kept upon all advertisers.

"We are greatly pleased with the action of the board of governors," Dr. Irwin stated. "At a meeting in Regina earlier this summer they expressed complete sympathy with our aim to ban liquor advertising from the air. Their new policy makes that objective completely possible. There may still be loopholes in the regulations, but we feel sure that every effort will be made to stop these and rid the air of this type of publicity in all its subtle forms."

In British Columbia and Quebec it has been legal to advertise wine and beer over the radio and the fate of liquor advertising in these two provinces will not be settled by the ban which falls on Oct. 1. The board will reconsider the case in those two sections of the Dominion and will make their decision at the next meeting of the board after first consulting the local authorities.

This postponement is taken to mean that a proposal indicating complete agreement of the Quebec Government with the new ruling will be forthcoming. The arrangement has not yet been completed, for the pressure by the liquor interest in that province has been great, but it is expected that the French-Canadian province will express willingness, through its Government and Premier Duplessis, with the new order of the air. In British Columbia distillers have never sponsored liquor programs as a matter of policy.

Tioga, N. Y., Supervisors Oppose Flood Control Dam

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Tioga county board of supervisors went on record Aug. 10 as unanimously opposed to construction of a flood control dam in the Chenango river north of Green, N. Y. The resolution to be forwarded to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Army engineers and legislators of the area, declares anticipated benefits would not be commensurate with the costs.

Supervisor Silas Stimson of Spencer declared the flood control system for southern tier New York should be that of the soil conservation service rather than the army engineers.

Trouble Zone

By a Staff Artist

Map of Shanghai Area

The Maps Indicate the Chinese Headquarters at Paotingfu and Tehchow and the Japanese Headquarters at Tientsin

Japanese Start Land and Air Push At Nankow Pass

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Japanese infantry began an offensive at Nankow Pass, northwest of Peiping, under the protection of aerial squadrons early today.

The Japanese opened up with heavy artillery against the China force—the 89th Division of the Nanking Central Government Army. The Chinese had held firmly to positions along the Great Wall since early Wednesday.

The Chinese were powerfully armed with trench mortars and artillery to defend their positions.

While the battle was carried on in the mountains about Nankow, Japanese forces launched a second offensive near Changping—just to the south of Nankow, in Hopeh Province.

The two armies met at Nankouchen, the Domei Japanese news agency said, and Japanese occupied the village of Lunghutai.

Soviet Executes 72 As Train Wreckers

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—The execution of 72 alleged Far Eastern Railroad wreckers accused of conniving with the Japanese Secret Service was reported today by the Irkutsk newspaper, East Siberia Pravda.

The executions followed others in series, but the group was one of the largest to be executed in Siberia. Now the total of known executions in this Far Eastern campaign to root out spies and wreckers is 320.

The Irkutsk band was described as made up of Trotzkyist, rightist terrorists who wrecked trains along the Siberian railroad at the behest of the Japanese intelligence service, thus weakening Soviet transportation in the case of war with Japan.

They were charged with causing one wreck in which 14 persons were killed and many injured. The victims were workers and their families, on their way to settle the new town of Komsomol.

Russian Plane Hops For N. Y. via Pole

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP)—Sigismund Levaneffsky, the Soviet Union's most famous flier, took off today for a trans-polar flight to New York.

Unlike two previous, successful Russian flights to North America over the roof of the world, this will not aim for the Pacific coast and will not be non-stop.

Levaneffsky and five members of his crew took off at 6:13 p. m. (10:13 a. m., E. S. T.), with stops scheduled at Fairbanks, Alaska; Edmonton, Alberta, and—possibly—Chicago.

Democrats Block New Deal Plan By Tactics in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

lieves he holds the whip hand, despite seeming reverses.

The three Senators who didn't respond to the signal were Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. The helium bill had just passed the Senate. That left the way for the next move in the play-by-play apportionment of time in the waning days of the seventy-fifth session.

Senator King had a District of Columbia airport bill to introduce; Senator Sheppard an army housing measure; Senator Walsh, a navy bill.

The Vice-President rapped with his gavel. The Vice-President looked around. On his desk was a note from Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, asking him to recognize one of these three men. But they were sitting.

Instead—there was Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, standing and waving for recognition and anybody with half the perspicacity of the Vice-President knew that Senator Wagner had the bitterly controversial anti-lynching bill up his sleeve, calculated to tie the Senate into knots for days.

The Vice-President hesitated a second.

"The Senator from New York," he said finally.

As Senator Barkley realized that the lack of alertness of his three team mates had delivered the floor into the hands of the anti-lynching bill advocates, he went into a protest at once.

"May the Chair make a statement?" said the Vice-President. He then explained, to a silent Senate, that when he had presided over "another body" (the House of Representatives) he had been able to recognize anybody he wished, whether or not he was on his feet. But in the Senate there were different rules, and, like it or not, he had to obey them.

Senator Barkley's plea to Senator Wagner to postpone consideration of his bill, which makes communities of states and their officers liable in cases of mob violence, was also in vain.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho at once started debate on the Wagner motion to take up the bill. Senator Borah charged that the measure invades state rights, and is unconstitutional, and he threatens to lead a filibuster. Later on when Senator Barkley attempted to replace the bill by a motion to adjourn, his motion was defeated, 35 to 27.

Situation Full of Snarls

Friends of the anti-lynching bill were enthusiastic. Administration supporters were glum. There was no telling when the legislative snarl would end.

Further difficulties faced the Administration:

The farm bloc was in revolt and a Senate Agriculture Sub-Committee sought to force Mr. Roosevelt's hands by approving a measure making it mandatory for the commodity Credit Corporation to extend loans on all five major crops. The full committee has not approved the bill.

There were also indications that the Harrison "compromise" to the House sugar bill, which Mr. Roosevelt has announced he would veto, was unacceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. The President wrote Senator Harrison a letter on the subject, which was not published.

There were minor rifts in the storm clouds, however. The judicial reorganization bill was sent to Mr. Roosevelt for signature. Furthermore, one highly controversial subject was removed from the calendar after conferences of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina with the President. This is the executive reorganization bill. The subject is immensely complicated and the feeling seems to be that adequate time for consideration does not exist.

Mr. Roosevelt shows no signs of yielding or agreeing to prompt adjournment. With the legislative situation uncertain to the last degree, he still holds many powerful strings over members. In the last days of Congress conditions can change with lightning speed. The single strongest force in guiding the Legislature now is still Mr. Roosevelt's hand.

'One-Price' System Decreed in Nanking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — The "New Life Movement" sponsored by Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek was recently extended from the personal to the business sphere. According to a set of regulations recently issued here the traditional bargaining method which hitherto has made shopping in China a battle of wits is to be prohibited and Nanking's shopkeepers will be expected to adhere to the one-price system.

The regulation also forbid that domestic and imported products should be separately displayed, and the sale of smuggled goods is banned. Numerous rules are laid down for the appearance of shops and salesmen. The latter are urged to boost native products and to spend their leisure hours practising penmanship or reading instead of gossiping over the counter in the time-honored fashion.

Legislative Time Table

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 12

The status of major bills in the confused congressional drive toward adjournment is indicated by the following table:

Bill	Committee House	Committee Senate	Floor House	Floor Senate
Court Reform	Passed	Passed	Passed	Passed
Wagner Housing	Pending (1)	Passed	.....	Passed
Wages-Hours	Passed	Passed	(2)	Passed
Sugar Marketing	Passed	Pending	Passed (3)	.....
Tax Loophole Bill	Pending (4)	.....	.....	.....
Wheat Insurance	Passed	Passed	.....	Passed
Census of Idle	.....	Passed	.....	Passed
Reorganization:				
Six Aides to President	Passed	.....	Passed	.....
Power to Merge Depts.	Passed	(5)	.....	.....
Anti-Lynching	Passed	Passed	Passed	Passed

1. In House Banking and Currency Committee.
2. Tied up in House Rules Committee.
3. House bill objectionable to President; Senate on "compromise" bill.
4. In Ways and Means Committee; House action set for next week.
5. Senate plans to defer omnibus reorganization bill to next session.

Mr. Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

of Americans participating in the business of governing America.

"We think they have been too few and that those few have made a mess of it, as witness the depression, the woes and afflictions of so many workers, and the privations of our young people, who have been restricted in their economic opportunities.

"Right now one of our leading industrialists and financiers is predicting the next depression—talking about the depression which he says is coming and sure to come.

"He is predicting a new and greater disaster than that of the last depression to workers whose power to sustain themselves is not now so great as it was.

Urges Wider Participation

"We say our land [illegible] the present members of this country—the bankers, the industrialists and their fellows—can hold out for labor is a continuous going of the present set-up of depression. I say it's time for more Americans to take into consideration the proper way of governing this country."

"Do you believe, Mr. Lewis, that depressions can be eliminated?"

"Certainly I do. So does labor. So does the white collar population which was turned out of business and industry, like the massed laborers, to live or starve.

"Labor wants the privilege of expressing itself on that and many problems.

"Labor wants a wider participation in the government of this country—in the problems of governing industry."

"Does that mean labor wants to elect more Congressmen?"

"Certainly labor wants to know who's going to represent it—to participate in the selection of representatives without coercion.

"In all these industrial communities the corporations keep their hands on the civic and political life. Men's jobs may be jeopardised and so their existence in the community threatened if they come out too strongly for their own interests, contrary to those of the industrial powers.

Unions and Democracy

"In Western Pennsylvania democracy was impossible under the regime of the great mine owners. The miners' union had to be established to get democracy there."

Mr. Kennedy, the one-time coal miner who went into politics with the backing of his union and now stands second in his State government, leaned forward to put in, "That's right."

"You noticed how Pennsylvania went in the last election, didn't you?" asked Mr. Lewis. "Pennsylvania never went that way before.

"The reason was that the C. I. O. organized the major industries there."

"It was due," explained Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, "to organization of the workers in steel and coal."

"What methods has labor in view for fighting depressions?" the C. I. O. leader was asked.

"I don't want to go into detail," he replied. "But I want you to believe this—the experiences of the workers in the last depression seared and burned them so deeply, brought upon them so much agony, that the country will not endure another depression of the severity of the last. The workers' assets of resistance are broken down. They want to be spared some portion of the agony they endured from the smash of 1929.

"A remedy is indicated," Mr. Lewis added.

Industry Has No Remedy

"Also, it is evident that the industrialists—those who have been in charge of industry and government—have no remedy. That is plain.

"Why, as yet the unemployment problem is not solved.

"Meantime, the displacement of men in industry by technological improvements is going on faster than before 1929.

"Men who are being dropped by industry because of the advance of invention, have their buying power destroyed."

Mr. Lewis halted abruptly. He had said all he wanted to say.

Immediately his thought snapped back to his blueprint of the present.

As if mildly admonishing a slightly skeptical world, he concluded:

"The C. I. O. is a Going Concern."

Hoover Says He 'Heard' About Republican Rally

BUFFALO, Wyo., Aug. 12 (AP)—Former President Hoover took time out from a trout fishing trip Aug. 10 to say he had "heard" of a proposed 1938 rally of Republican party leaders.

"There have been some preliminary plans for a mid-term rally," he said, still wearing his fishing togs, "but there has been nothing conclusive on it." He reiterated that he knew nothing of a report that he and Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee last year, would meet soon at the home of Frank O. Lowden, former Illinois governor.

Mr. Green

(Continued from Page 1)

velopment of its organization plans, toward greater teamwork and unification.

"Wider recognition of groups of workers whose interests are closely related or identical will come in the labor world. We have long had the pattern of this on the railroads, where common interest has led to common action of all types of labor.

Joint Action Forecast

"Spreading into many other fields, there will be merger of groups with kindred concerns into federated organizations, locally and nationally.

"Perhaps these consolidations will follow the lines of federation worked out by the railroad unions and brotherhoods, by which they achieve joint action.

"Organized labor, standing more closely together, will be likely to meet more often than now with employers as a group. This is the logical outcome.

"In other words, there will be collective bargaining between one committee representing a group of labor organizations, and with another committee representing management as a whole.

Example in Railroads

"Such procedure is possible in other lines than the railroad industry, where it has been operating with success for many years. In fact we have already worked out the system of joint action by labor in a number of cases.

"Growing out of labor's very gains, Mr. Green described what he deemed a menace.

"For about the 300 years of the existence of the American nation," he said, "we have maintained a social and political status free from [illegible] and destruction.

"[illegible] to maintain that [illegible] if we extol the principles of democracy and avoid the setting up of a proletarian class organization in this country.

"Just the moment, however, that a proletarian political organization of importance is projected, that divides the American people into classes. It changes the social and civic status of our population.

Warns of Class Struggle

"Once you set up a significant class line, proclaim the class struggle and seek to elect a class government, you create a proletariat.

"You draw the line. All on one side are for labor. All on the other are against labor.

"But there are many who are for labor but who are not for labor as a political, proletarian movement.

"It is because we want to maintain a pure democracy in America that the organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor has thus far refused to participate in the formation of a so-called independent political labor party.

"In my opinion that policy will continue to be pursued by the American Federation of Labor.

"Under our present democracy we go to the polls as American citizens, not as labor or anti-labor, not as a proletariat.

Labor Holds Balance

"In our present political system labor finds its use as a balance of power in the election of congressmen.

"Labor can continue as a balance of power if it uses that power wisely.

"If you take the other course, and come out as a labor class party, you isolate yourself, and by the very nature and logic of events you remain isolated.

"You must win or lose as labor, not as American citizens.

"America is still in major part an agricultural country. What you are faced with is the danger of losing until America becomes an industrial nation."

The business slump, one of labor's greatest foes, can be alleviated but is not likely to be abolished in the nearby future, Mr. Green believes.

Eliminating Depressions

"We have concentrated our efforts toward the development of plans to eliminate peaks and depressions," he noted. "We have favored the creation of a national planning board. Its purpose would be to assemble all the economic and industrial facts and make them available for public information and use.

"In that way adjustments would be possible in the relations of employer and employee to changes that have become imminent and are shown to be at hand by the investigations made by the planning board.

"It is difficult to eliminate depressions. We are dealing with pretty stern economic law."

A reduction in working hours is an inevitable trend of the future, as Mr. Green sees it.

"With our improved facilities of production brought about through scientific research and invention," he said, "a reduction in the number of working hours per day and per week is absolutely necessary to spread the volume of work among those willing and in need of improvement."

Better wages are coming for labor generally, and a better place in social and civic affairs, Mr. Green is convinced.

"Labor will come in for a higher distribution of the national income," he said, "and will participate in a broader way in social, civic and national affairs.

"The new factors which are so evident in our economic and social life will contribute toward this higher standard of social and economic conditions.

"The educational development of labor is constantly taking place. We find that laboring people are now able to take advantage of facilities for education in a larger and bigger way. I predict that movement will expand."

Major Battle in Progress As Chinese Defend Nankow

(Continued from Page 1)

pears to be summarized in the proverb, "Better a piece of broken jade than a whole tile," which is indicative of the Chinese expectation of defeat if fighting starts. High officialdom is reticent, but is believed anxious to effect a peaceful arrangement if it is still possible. But the general foreign belief is that the Japanese are now determined to push military action on a wide scale as the best means of preventing an early recurrence of the crisis.

Japanese Attack Defenses of Nankow In Major Battle

PEIPING, Aug. 12 (AP)—A major battle was being fought 40 miles northwest of here today as the Japanese army counter-attacked in force to drive the Chinese 89th division out of its strongly-fortified positions along the Great Wall.

Just before dawn the Japanese Suzuki Brigade, the advance guard of the reinforced Japanese army thrusting from the south, launched a heavy artillery attack on the strategic railway division point at the city of Nankow.

Throughout the night the horse-drawn batteries had been moving into position in the Pataling foothills over which the Great Wall snakes its way along the northern border of Hopei province.

Just a few moments after the first shells crashed into the railroad yards the Japanese infantry attacked Changping, 10 miles southeast of Nankow. The Chinese replied with mortar fire and the engagement became general.

Chinese Resistance Stiff

The Chinese 89th Division of the Nanking Government's Central Army, under the command of Gen. Wang Chung-lien, was reported stiffly defending the city of Nankow and the Great Wall Pass.

It was believed to be the first time in history an invading army had attacked the historic Nankow Pass from the south. For almost a month Chinese troops have been pouring down from Chahar and Suiyuan Provinces to hold the Great Wall against the expected Japanese effort to add Chahar Province to their domination of North China.

The Japanese artillery bombardment began at 5:30 a. m., when four batteries, two of five-inch howitzers and two of 75 mm. rifles went into action.

Advance Under Barrage

The fire of the Japanese guns was directed not only at Nankow but searched out the mountain passes to the north and the undefended villages to the east across two miles of corn fields.

Under cover of the artillery fire, two battalions of motorized infantry, led by tanks, advanced in thin lines through the waving corn. Overhead were squadrons of bombing planes.

The Chinese had been holding their positions along the Great Wall since early Wednesday and first reports of the fighting said that Japanese were on the defensive. One Japanese unit was reported to have been blotted out in a surprise attack to the west of Nankow pass.

Reinforcements from Peiping

Reinforcements, however, began moving out of Peiping toward the north shortly after the first word of fighting was received. The Japanese command at Tientsin said the full Japanese strength of 40,000 in North China would be thrown into the battle if necessary to prevent the Chinese from recapturing Peiping. The Japanese consolidated their control over this city Sunday when a brigade of infantry was marched through the south gate after a month of undeclared war.

The main bodies of the Japanese troops are marching to the south in parallel columns 80 miles apart. One is based on Peiping and is reported nearing the Chinese concentrations at Paotingfu, 85 miles to the south.

The other, operating from the Japanese army headquarters at Tientsin, is thrusting toward the Shantung province border where Chinese troops have been reported in force at Tehchow. The third column, now engaged at Nankow, is believed much smaller than the other two.

Mexican Strikes Avoided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Figures issued here show that of 122 strikes threatened last year, more than 800 were avoided by arbitration, and the remaining 14 per cent were settled, without violence or bloodshed, each within less than a week.

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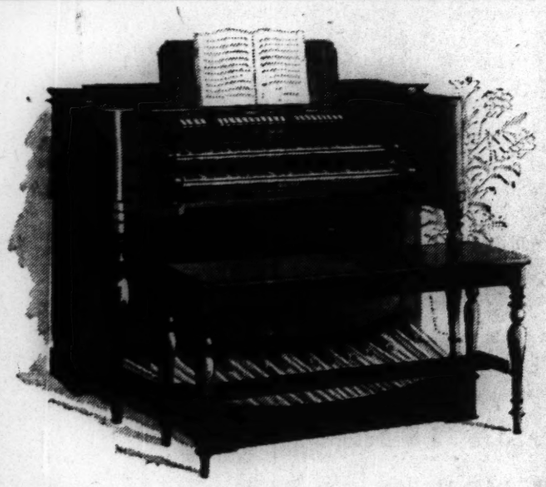

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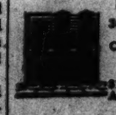

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Snell Says Illegal Million Paid for Democratic Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—More than 900 corporations contributed something over $1,000,000 illegally to the 1936 Democratic campaign, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader of the House, charged today.

A score of exhibits to support his contention that the Democratic Party's sale of three books, The Democratic Book of 1936, the Democratic Register, 1937, and Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention of 1936, constitutes a violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, were placed before the House Rules Committee by Mr. Snell.

He specifically asked that right-of-way be given to a resolution authorizing a congressional investigation into the sale of the de luxe edition of The Democratic Book of 1936, autographed by President Roosevelt and sold for $250 a copy.

Mr. Snell's pleas were in vain, however, for the Democrat-controlled committee immediately after his testimony turned thumbs down on his proposed inquiry. The vote was divided strictly on party lines. The Republican leader has also asked Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to investigate the sales, but thus far nothing has been heard from the Department of Justice study.

"Evidence from many quarters indicates that threats, intimidation and coercion are the regular routine sales methods employed by agents of the Democratic National Committee in soliciting individuals and corporations having business before the several departments of the federal government," Mr. Snell told the committee. "In many cases, these threats amount to bold demands closely approaching, if not actually constituting, political tribute for the privilege of continuing cordial business relations with the Government of the United States," he held.

Among the exhibits Mr. Snell put into the record were:

A photographic copy of a purported letter from the Democratic National Committee to a prospective buyer of the President's edition, saying, "the sale of the book enables us to legally accept corporation checks and this is the way all of the companies who are assisting us are handling these expenditures."

Official compilation of the records of the clerk of the House showing revenues of more than $1,000,000 from the autographed book.

Affidavit from one Hildreth Frost, of Colorado Springs, Colo., setting forth 12 specific counts of intimidation said to have been visited upon his business by the Resettlement Administration after refusal to buy the book.

Various letters from business men who allegedly suffered threats at the hands of solicitors for the Democratic register.

Letters and news items regarding purchase of $20,000 worth of the President's edition by Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, of Pennsylvania, six months before her husband was named ambassador to Poland.

Mr. Snell described President Roosevelt's statement that he did not know to what use his autograph was to be put as a "specious alibi."

Don't Build City Houses, Expert Advises Farmers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Wallace Ashby, housing expert at the Agriculture Department, warned farmers today against building homes on plans designed for city dwellers.

The farmer, he said, must arrange his home so that additions can be made with little expense. When the city dweller needs a larger house, he added, he usually sells his present one and builds or buys another.

Land Area in Idaho Reported Settling

BUHL, Idaho, Aug. 12 (AP)—Almost before the eyes of watchers, a square mile of land is sinking away in an area eight miles from here.

"I cut grain in the New Valley all day, at times within six paces of the edge where fissures several feet wide were opening, and you could actually see the land sinking," said Farmer H. A. Robertson.

A 40-acre cornfield has dropped 200 feet within the last two weeks, a neighbor said.

Horton B. Abell, geologist, is studying the area.

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Survey Reveals $1178 Average Income in Town

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported yesterday the average 1935-36 income of 511 families "picked at random" in Lincoln, Ill. was only $1178, although 32 per cent of the families had two or more earners.

The "relatively low" income in Lincoln, the department said, "may have been explained in part by closing of some near by mines in 1932, and poor crops due to a late spring in 1935."

The report said 27 per cent of the families had been on relief at some time in the 12 months studied. The average size of all the families was 3.8 persons, but relief families averaged 4.3 persons. Renters outnumbered home owners 263 to 195.

"As incomes reached the higher brackets," the report said, "the proportion of families benefiting by supplemental earnings steadily increased.

"The average earnings of the principal family earner in Lincoln was $980 as compared to $1223 in Westbrook, Maine, and $1102 in Boone, Iowa."

The department said Lincoln was included in 19 small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics "as part of the first comprehensive nationwide survey of how much income the American family makes and how it is spent."

The report was based on preliminary tabulations, the department said. The average incomes found in other cities included $1464 in Westbrook, Maine.; $1589 in Greenfield, Mass.; $1307 in Boone, Iowa; and $1588 in Greeley, Colo.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

posing the program, so the outcome is uncertain.

Their measure would provide for loans of 10 cents a pound on cotton, 70 cents a bushel on wheat, 50 cents a bushel on corn, 8 cents a pound on tobacco and 65 cents a bushel on rice. In addition, an outright subsidy to make up the difference between the prices and a "parity" price is provided in the bill.

Meantime the sugar situation was equally complicated. The "compromise" bill advanced by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi was severely criticized by Secretary Wallace, and President Roosevelt wrote a letter to Senator Harrison believed to be critical of the so-called compromise.

Senate Radio Inquiry Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The first proposal for a thorough-going investigation of radio broadcasting was favorably reported today by the Senate interstate commerce committee. If approved it will open the whole field of radio broadcasting and allocation of channels to Senate inquiry.

The resolution is sponsored by Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine. It proposes to re-examine in the light of latest experience the acts and policies of the Federal Communications Commission in regard to broadcasting.

Senate Approves Set-Up Of Bonneville Authority

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The Senate has approved a bill setting up administrative machinery for the $75,000,000 Bonneville power and navigation project on the Columbia River. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada averted an expected controversy by announcing he would not submit a rider to authorize a study of Boulder Dam power rates. Senators of upper Colorado River basin states had announced they were prepared to oppose the amendment.

Hotels Curb Liquor Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—While sales of liquor may be made legally in New York to persons over 18 years of age, the Roger Smith hotel chain announced today it would ban serving alcoholic beverages in all of its establishments to customers not past 21.

Next-Door-Neighbor View Advised for Peace of Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—We pay for war; and if we prefer peace, we must be prepared to pay the price of self-sacrifice which it exacts, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the members of the International Encampment of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides August 10 at Briarcliff.

To achieve peace means living every day in such a way as to prevent difficulties arising, Mrs. Roosevelt added, and it depends upon the willingness of every individual to take full responsibility for his own feelings and to influence his acquaintances.

"Peace abroad," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "depends on peace at home, and kindly feeling for one another. We haven't got it here. Few countries have it. But that must come before friendly feelings between nations. When we want peace we will have it. We haven't got very far in our international relations, because we don't bring them down to the level of our personal reactions, that is, the way you feel about the neighbor next door. So far we have only given lip service to our thoughts on peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt advised the girls to learn to laugh and to know one another, to have good times and preserve their sense of humor, not to take themselves seriously and to understand others better by eliminating their own self-importance.

When Mrs. Roosevelt arrived at camp Tip Top, several of the girls were dipping into the "nibble box." Promptly they closed the cover, swallowed what they had in their mouths, and snapped to salute.

While the cameramen were posing Mrs. Roosevelt to their satisfaction, the Czechoslovakian Scout jumped to her feet and began to sing "Stamp and Clap" from the official song book, in which the girls joined, the sound of their voices and the sharp clap-claps ringing through the woods.

Mrs. Mark Kerr of London, International Commissioner, talked on the vocational opportunities in scouting, and speeches of welcome were made by Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt. The girls presented a pageant.

There is a good deal of merriment in camp over the differences in customs, climate and food which the foreign delegates are encountering. The New Zealand girl was surprised at the heat. The Iceland girl could not get enough of looking up at the tall trees, and the Egyptian delegate was amazed at the absence of sand and the unbroken mantle of green everywhere.

The Japanese delegate wears a western Scout uniform, but she has with her pictures of her comrades at home, who decline to accept the innovation and who have made for themselves a uniform, using a blue kimono with the scouting insignia on the sleeves, topped off by the rope necklace with its pendant whistle.

The differences in food create the most discussion, and the campers have decided to make an international cookbook to which each will contribute her favorite recipes, one copy going to each of the girls as a souvenir.

Other souvenirs will load down luggage on the return, since "swapping" has become the order of the day. Some of the girls came especially prepared for the purpose, among them Peggy Sundness of Chisholm, Mont., who brought 75 tubes of powdered iron ore, and Sally Page of El Paso, Texas, who has $2000 worth of repudiated Mexican currency. The foreign girls are looking over their wardrobes to see what they can exchange, and meanwhile an unconscious exchange of greater moment is going on, in informal discussions of ideals and ambitions.

Silk Strike Settlement Near

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New York: Hope for an early settlement of the strike in eastern silk mills was expressed by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, as he opened conferences with representatives of 200 New Jersey and Pennsylvania silk manufacturers.

A back-to-work movement in Pennsylvania set in, after contracts were signed yesterday affecting between 5000 and 8000 workers, Reuben Bloch, regional T. W. O. C. director at Allentown, Penna., said the contracts called for a 40-hour week, 10 to 20 per cent wage increases, abolition of child labor and weekly salary minimums ranging from $15 to $25.

Negotiations involving approximately 6000 mill workers were underway in the Paterson-Passaic region in New Jersey with prospects for an early settlement.

The Silk Commission Manufacturers Association at Paterson, claiming to represent small mills employing the bulk of the 6000 workers in the area, said it had agreed to most points in the union contract. Negotiations continued over wage provisions.

Mr. Hillman estimated that 20,000 of the silk industry's 56,000 employees were working under union contracts. More than 30,000, he said, were still out on strike.

Opposition to the C. I. O.-fostered strike centered in Hazleton, Penna., scene of the only disorders since the walkout started Monday. Windows of the T. W. O. C. office were shattered by stones yesterday. Workers in the Duplan plant opposed the C. I. O. were reported to be considering an appeal to the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an election to select a bargaining agent.

Detroit: Members of the United Automobile Workers of America peacefully circulated their periodical, the United Automobile Worker, to workers outside the Ford Motor Company's Rouge River plant yesterday.

The quiet of this second attempt was in contrast with the first, in which a dozen unionists were beaten May 26. The only unioward incident was a heavy downpour which failed to deter the U. A. W. A. men from their task.

Union leaders had issued instructions to their cohorts to remain on public property and avoid all trouble; a Ford official said company police were ordered to molest no one on public ground.

While a crowd of thousands looked on, many day shift workers leaving the factory accepted the literature, but fewer of those reporting for work took it. Some workers kept the papers; others tossed them aside.

Detroit: The Committee for Industrial Organization and the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, composed of American Federation of Labor unions, definitely broke company in Detroit by supporting rival mayoralty candidates.

A bitter labor fight and a heated political campaign were in prospect. Heretofore, the local federation had been friendly with the C. I. O. and its United Automobile Workers of America. There are five candidates in the race for Mayor, three of them with official labor support.

Detroit: The General Motors Corporation is now free to bargain with unions other than the United Automobile Workers of America, as a supplemental agreement granting the U. A. W. A. exclusive recognition has expired.

The corporation, however, has not indicated its intention to deal with other unions and U. A. W. A. officials said they were "not worried."

Seattle, Wash.: Continued publication of the Seattle Star was assured when men wearing teamsters' union buttons escorted union printers into the newspaper plant and forced American Newspaper Guild pickets to retreat a block and a half.

Debate in Senate Presages Passage Of Lynching Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—After years of agitation, advocates of anti-lynching legislation believe their bill has the best chance of passage in a generation.

The anti-lynching bill dominated Senate debate today, after a spectacular legislative fluke by which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York successfully brought it to the floor yesterday against the desire of New Deal leadership to postpone it.

The Senate has twice passed anti-lynching bills, but under conditions which foredoomed them to failure when House support was not forthcoming. The Dyer anti-lynching bill was filibustered out of existence in the Senate in 1922, and so was the Wagner-Costigan bill in 1935.

Now, however, the situation is different. The House has taken the lead in the matter. On April 15 it passed the anti-lynching bill of Representative Joseph A. Gavagan (D) of New York, representing the colored district, by the big majority of 277 to 119. Since then there have been two efforts to tack the House bill on as a rider to Senate measures.

One of these efforts lost by only seven votes, when the Senate declined to add the rider to the McCarran railway bill, 41 to 34, on July 26, after considerable discussion. After the vote no less than five Senators who voted against it, publicly announced they would favor the measure if brought up on its own right. And now that is what is happening.

There are reasons for supposing the bill will pass the Senate by a big majority if actually brought to a vote. As the legislative situation stands, Mr. Wagner now has a motion pending to take up the bill and this must be first disposed of before the bill itself arises.

Though spectacular filibusters have killed lynching bills in the past, some southern Senators have announced that they would not make a filibuster at this time.

The South is still in strong opposition. Division on the Gavagan bill in the House showed a straight sectional cleavage. Of 277 voting for the bill, 189 were Democrats from the north and west with the lone Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, from the deep South, 75 were Republicans, eight Progressives, and five Farmer-Laborites.

Arkansas Primary Plan Is Criticized

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 12 (AP)—Beloit Taylor, secretary of the Arkansas Democratic State Committee, charged today Representative John E. Miller's formal request for a party senatorial primary was "probably motivated by an acquired personal interest rather than principle."

Mr. Taylor's statement followed declaration by June P. Wooten, chairman, that he would not personally initiate a call for the committee to reconsider its vote last month against holding a primary election, and the committee's subsequent nomination of Gov. Carl E. Bailey for the Senate vacancy caused by the passing on of Joseph T. Robinson.

Mr. Miller, nominated for the Senate by a self-assembled convention of Democrats here Monday, made his request for the primary election in a personal telegram to Governor Bailey. The Governor declined comment and referred the request to Taylor and Wooten.

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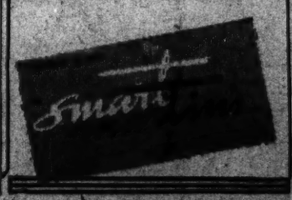

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Black's Liberality Contrasts With Van Devanter's Caution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Hugo L. Black, senior Senator from Alabama, named today by President Roosevelt to the Supreme Court, answers nearly every requisite for quick senatorial confirmation, politically, geographically and logically.

He comes from the South, he is a New Deal liberal and he is a senator.

Those qualifications promise his confirmation. Mr. Black strongly supported Mr. Roosevelt on the Supreme Court enlargement fight, but even with left-over bitterness on this issue, senatorial rules of courtesy to one of its own members are virtually ironclad. The Supreme Court will have a man to replace Mr. Justice Van Devanter who is poles apart from the latter in his economic and social approach to the big matters of the day.

Mr. Black is one of the most conspicuous progressive members of the Senate, and he has seen eye to eye with President Roosevelt from the start. He has been cited again and again as representing the new type of liberal from the South, who in the House of Representatives is exemplified by Maury Maverick (D) of Texas.

But Mr. Black is a greater student than Mr. Maverick, and thus far, at any rate, a more effective member of Congress. Furthermore, his geographical availability makes him almost unique. Mr. Hoover attempted to name a southerner to the court, which has long lacked adequate representation. But Judge John J. Parker was rejected because of his supposed conservatism by a Senate that accepted Mr. Justice Roberts in his place, and the southern representation on the court, so far as this falls into geographical categories, has been chiefly Mr. Justice Brandeis, who was born in Kentucky, though all his legal life was in the East.

Though Mr. Black was a logical Roosevelt appointee to the court, many supposed that he was of too great value to the New Deal in the Senate to be elevated from that body.

Mr. Black is of slight physique, pale, black haired, a shrewd debater, and affects a quiet drawl which is frequently edged with ironical humor. He is chairman of the Education and Labor Committee from which have issued half a dozen of Mr. Roosevelt's pet bills. Mr. Black has won his chief fame, however, as a vigorous investigater, in the old-time senatorial tradition. He was chairman of the special committee investigating air and ocean mail contracts and more recently of the special committee investigating lobby activities.

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Attendance Drops at Fenway — Yankees Have Three-Run Lead in Third Inning

Yanks Start Right In Where They Left Off Yesterday

By Edwin Ramill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FENWAY PARK, Aug. 12—What happened to the Red Sox? That overnight thought took prominence here in the ball park this afternoon when less than 25,000 were seated to view the second double-header with the Yankees. Over 38,000 filled the park yesterday, but tension eased when the Sox dropped both games by scores of 8 to 5 and 10 to 4.

Undaunted by the disappointing results yesterday Manager Joe Cronin revived the Boston forces this morning and sent Johnny Marcum after the Yankees this afternoon. Joe McCarthy countered with Monte Pearson, righthander.

Without loss of time or waste motion the Yankee hitters began pounding Marcum in the first inning. Rolfe singled, Di Maggio sent him to third with another single but was out trying to stretch it to a double. Gehrig scored Rolfe and reached third. Dickey's single brought in Gehrig and Powell followed with a safety. Lazzeri ended the inning by forcing Dickey.

The crowd took heart for a moment in the Red Sox half when Mills and Cramer singled. Cronin filled the bases on a walk and groans of disappointment went up when Foxx fanned and Higgins hit into a double play.

Whether it be the top of the batting list or the bottom, the Yankees keep hitting. In the first half of the third, Lazzeri swung heavily and lofted the ball over the left field fence with one on to add consternation to the Red Sox camp. At this juncture Rube Walberg relieved Marcum in the pitcher's box.

The Sox filled the bases with one out in their half of the third on singles by Mills and Cramer and Foxx being hit by a pitched ball. Higgins then smashed a double to deep center to drive in three runs and bring the score to 6—3 in favor of the Yanks.

Last season the New York Yankees wrote a long list of distinguished records in the books. They won 102 of their 153 games and clinched the American League pennant by the decisive margin of 19½ contests, something no other major league club in the history of baseball had previously accomplished. They hit 182 home runs, for another mark. Along the Harlem River Joe McCarthy's wrecking crew was mentioned as one of the greatest of all time. Yankee Stadium customers boasted that perhaps never again would such heights be reached by a group of ball players.

But it seems the fans were shortsighted in looking into the future. Not only is the 1937 Yankee machine firmly established as a repeater in the American League pennant race, but it threatens to surpass many of its remarkable 1936 records.

Lead By 11½ Games

In winning that Fenway Park doubleheader from the Red Sox yesterday before 36,127 fans by scores of 8 to 5, and 10 to 4, the Yankees increased their lead in the flag race to 11½ games over the field. One year ago today they held a similar margin and widened their stride during the final month and a half. On this date last season they owned 72 victories and 36 defeats. This morning they had 69 triumphs and only 29 setbacks. In other words, a year ago they had played 108 ball games, while today they had taken part in only 98. If the Yanks win one half of those other 10 contests which is more than reasonable considering their strength, they will be far in advance of that brilliant 1936 pace.

When Joe Di Maggio hit his thirty-third home run in the first inning of yesterday's opener, and Lou Gehrig connected with his twenty-eighth in the first inning of the second game, the New York home run total was swelled to 130. With 56 games still on the schedule, the champs are confident of passing their 1936 record of 182 homers.

The Yankees yesterday gave a very definite answer to the question: "Are the Red Sox still in the pennant race?"

Grove Tried Hard

The answer, of course, is "No." Although the locals put up a great battle, particularly Pitcher Bob Grove, in that first game, which went 14 innings before reaching a decision, it was easily apparent that they are not in the same class with the Yanks. In the future, notably next year, the Red Sox may bring in young talent and make shifts that will make them a serious threat to the crown now worn by the Fenway visitors, but at the moment one can hardly compare the two clubs. Power and class stand out in the Yankees like a beacon on the sea.

There were opinions this morning that the Yanks clinched the pennant yesterday at Fenway Park. The Red Sox threat—if you took it seriously—was probably the last the New Yorkers will face this season, unless the most calamitous slump in baseball history shatters their ranks.

The Sox and Yanks staged a rare exhibition in that opener yesterday. For a while it seemed the local club might cut down that league lead, but the Yankee power finally asserted itself. The strong wind and bright sun played tricks with fly balls all afternoon, furnishing "breaks" for both teams. In the very first inning, Buster Mills lost Crosetti's high fly in left field, which turned out rather bad for the locals when Di Maggio followed a moment later with a home run over the wall. However, the sun and wind evened the score in the ninth when, with two out, Lazzeri lost Cramer's pop behind second base and Melillo came home with the run that sent the game into extra innings.

Tension High

The high tension of the situation came to the surface several times. Once, Powell tried to knock the ball from Higgins' hands in a run-down play between third and home, bringing players of both teams rushing to the scene. But order was restored by the four umpires, who helped to give a World Series atmosphere to the doubleheader.

In the fourteenth inning of the opener, Desautels disputed Umpire Lou Kolls' decision on a close play at the plate and was ordered off the field. As Moe Berg had previously left the game and the rules do not allow a return, Jimmy Foxx donned the mask and protector and went behind the plate.

Outstanding in the opener was the relief pitching of Johnny Murphy, who gets credit for the victory. His rescue work with the Yankees has made him one of the team's most valuable men. In six innings yesterday, the former Fordham athlete allowed only five hits.

The Red Sox move into Washington tomorrow for a series with the Senators and must now concentrate on retaining second place in the standing. The series will probably bring another meeting between Buck Newson and Wes Ferrell. While the Sox are in the Capital City, the Bees will be at National League Feld for a short series with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Abbott Reaches Third Round In Public Links Golf

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Defending champion Pat Abbott, a movie extra, was still in the running today as the sixteenth annual national public links golf tournament reached the third and fourth rounds.

Eighteen holes were ahead for the morning round. The quarterfinal tour at the same distance was carded for the afternoon.

Two of the hottest pre-tournament favorites remained in the fore as the day began, but the wreckage of numerous other erstwhile big guns lay scattered over the Harding course from yesterday's opening rounds.

End Squad Completed For Eastern All Stars

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—The group of ends who will be at the disposal of Coach Andy Kerr when his Eastern All-Stars meet the New York football Giants at the Polo Grounds Sept. 8 was completed yesterday when Maurice Patt, 190-pound Carnegie Tech wingman, accepted a bid to play with the collegians.

The ends who already have signified their intention of playing on the team are Larry Kelley of Yale, Leo Paquin of Fordham, Stanley Sharp of New York University, and Jack Filer of Bucknell. Sharp, at 175, is the lightest, with Paquin, at 210, the heaviest.

From the 18 linemen already on the roster, Kerr will be able to pick a line averaging 207 pounds from end to end.

Pequot Yacht Club Takes Junior Class Title

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Pequot Yacht Club's entry, "Jane," skippered by Charles Stetson, scored a first and second place in the concluding races yesterday to win the Long Island Sound, junior Atlantic class championship for the second consecutive year.

In the five races, the "Jane" took three firsts and two second places to give the home yacht club a series total of 5 points, nine more than were scored by the Larchmont club's "Nereid," runner-up in the event.

Scores of other Long Island, Westchester and Connecticut clubs entered in the series were:

Cold Spring Harbor, 42; Indian Harbor, 32; American, Rye, N. Y., 29; Knickerbocker, 24; Manhasset Bay, 24; Stamford, 23; Seawanhaka-Corinthian, 23; Black Rock, 20, and Port Washington, 15.

New Orleans Club Sold

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12 (AP)—The deal for final sale of the New Orleans Southern Association baseball franchise and grounds to a group of local business men was closed yesterday for a total purchase price of $203,000. Formal transfer of the property will be made Tuesday. The franchise will be operated by Colonel Seymour Weiss, hotel man; A. B. Freeman; A. B. Paterson, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc.; Horace Williams, contractor, and other New Orleans men. The purchasers are expected to build a $200,000 grandstand next year.

Tiller Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 12—Just when Marblehead Race Week yatchsmen had given up the boss of winds lost somewhere in the Indian Ocean, the Boston Yacht Club came to the rescue yesterday and for the third oldest yacht club in this country came a smoky sou-wester that brightened the eyes of the racers, tired of the doldrums that have featured this year's Race Week.

Today, as the Corinthian Yacht Club opens the final series of Race Week, which ends on Saturday, favorable weather conditions were again beckoning the yachtsmen.

White cotton puffs danced overhead and in the background a blue coated panorama was wafted in an artistic setting to greet the racers as they prepared to cross the starting line.

Record-breaking fleets have been at a premium since Monday and as yet ideal racing weather for the smallest craft has not appeared. On Tuesday, thunder squalls kept the little fellows ashore and yesterday winds reaching gale force, tainted with treacherous puffs, also kept three score craft at their moorings.

However, for the larger boats, the weather yesterday gave leeward washrails a soaking and drenched crews were seen scurrying for warm clothing after the race.

It was, indeed a grand day for the sailing sport and fortunately brought back enthusiasm for Race Week racing.

As the competition settled down to the serious point the top notch performers in each class began to reach their former championship racing form.

Yots and Dashes

Harold S. Wheelock chalked up his third straight win in the Q class, again showing the way to the gray-hulled Robin . . . Herbert Farnsworth's Gypsy found the heavy going to her liking with a 16-second win over Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe . . .

Nancy Leiture's Venture was sailed by C. Ray Hunt, afterguard member of Yankee, and finished third 12 seconds after Thisbe in the eighth . . . Once again Edmund Gabriel helmed his Rebel to victory in the R class, by beating Jacob Cox's Popinjay . . . George Rolt scored his third straight win in the Manchester I class by tillering Hosea White's Oriental for the winner's cannon . . . After a miserable showing this week, Harry Bloomfield brought his Roosevelt Bowl champion, Lili Singva, home skating with a two-minute victory edge over Alfred E. Chase's Viking.

Last year's champion Sans Souci, sailed by Gerry Clark, finally found the air to her liking in beating 15 stars to the finish . . . Dartrey Lewis, after winning three straight, was knocked down to ninth place in the class of 15. Although Bob Dalrymple sailed Harry Colburn's Mohawk to victory yesterday, Walter Perry continued his outstanding sailing with a second, and Jimmy Bonney finished third in the class of 33 Indians . . . Perry with two firsts and two seconds and Bonney with three thirds and one second are well on the way to complete domination in this highly contested class . . . The Indian association has 10 prizes for the week's standing. W. A. D.

Movie Star Seeks Ruth for Manager In Coast League

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 12 (AP)—George Raft, motion picture star, said last night he was negotiating for a syndicate of movie celebrities and others to bring Babe Ruth to Hollywood to manage a Pacific Coast League baseball club in 1938.

Raft, declining to disclose his associates, said he hoped to obtain a transfer of the Oakland or San Francisco Missions francise to Hollywood.

"I feel that Babe Ruth is still the biggest man in baseball," Raft said. "If the negotiations progress as I expect, I will leave by plane next week for the East to confer with Ruth and with Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees. My personal preference is for the Oakland franchise because of the Yankees' connection with it."

Hollywood had a club in the Pacific Coast League until two years ago, when Owner H. W. Lane moved it to San Diego. Los Angeles baseball club officials previously said they were willing for another club to come into this area, believing it would heighten interest in the game.

North Shore Junior Tennis

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—The two top-seeded players in the younger boys' singles went out yesterday in the North Shore junior tennis championships at the Tedesco Golf and Country Club, Otie defaulted while the other was eliminated.

The No. 1 player, Arthur Nelson, won his way to the semifinal only to default to George Wright, who vanquished C. Duggay 8—6, 6—2 in the second round. Nelson had advanced by the default of Jack Coughlin.

The No. 2 player, Henry Wightman, went down before William Eustis in the second round. Eustis won 6—4, 6—2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	29	.704
Boston	57	43	.570
Chicago	56	43	.566
Detroit	56	44	.560
Cleveland	48	51	.485
Washington	44	53	.454
St. Louis	41	57	.418
Philadelphia	29	68	.299

Results Aug. 11

New York 3, Boston 5 (14 innings).
New York 10, Boston 4 (7 innings).
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 2.
Chicago at Detroit, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	66	32	.644
New York	58	42	.580
St. Louis	55	44	.556
Pittsburgh	53	47	.530
Boston	50	50	.471
Cincinnati	41	57	.418
Brooklyn	40	57	.413
Philadelphia	40	62	.392

Results Aug. 11

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Other games postponed.

Look Who Is Here So Soon!

Wide World

Scene in Sunny California

The Photographer Caught This Action Scene When the Los Angeles Bulldogs, Professional Football Team, Started Practice Recently in Preparation for the 1937 Football Season. Ray Clemens (No. 12), Backfield Player, Is Shown Being Tackled by Dan Barnhart as Russell Lewis Attempts to Block the Tackler. Clemens Formerly Played at Central State Teachers College, Oklahoma

Baseball Blocks Remind One of Football Approach

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whew! Those Yankees certainly are living up to reputation. The American League race evidently is over right now as far as class is concerned, leaving the Red Sox and others with little more than a battle on their hands for second place at best. In beating the Sox two games yesterday the New Yorkers showed some 36,000 Boston fans a real ball club. Joe Cronin really made a game of it for 14 innings, but the Yanks carry too many guns.

After that first game the enthusiasm of this individual faded perceptibly. Any way I looked at it, the Yankees were too good and the courage of the Red Sox was being tested altogether too much. Between games reminiscent thoughts kept dwelling on the heavy bumping matches along the third baseline.

Myril Hoag bowled over Catcher Moe Berg of the Sox, "Jakey" Powell attempted to knock the ball out of Pinkey Higgins' hand and the interfering shoulder block Gene Desautels threw at Powell. The Hoag-Berg crash and the Desautels block hardly had a place in baseball. They were reminders of football, and if the Yankees are going to continue to outclass us for the balance of the season we might just as well begin to think about gridiron events.

Not So Distant

With crisp autumn weather not so very distant, thoughts in the sport world just naturally associate with football. In these summer days football is not a current topic but the assortment of all-pro vs. all-college pre-season games draws aside curtains for previews.

South, North, East and West have adopted these previews as sponsored by newspapers. Here the Saturday stadium quarterback is offered the rights of conducted polls for favored gaid stars for the all-college team.

In the height of the football season these stadium quarterbacks are egotistical pests who thrive on what is known as second-guessing. They can triumphantly and with lusty boasting name the play that should have been used within the five-yard line—afterward.

Almost eagerly these same stadium quarterbacks stampede newspaper offices at this time to record their votes for the all-star college team. And do they betray themselves? Their votes pour in for the high scorers, and ball carriers and grid greats of the previous year who most frequently entered the touchdown columns.

Overlook Blockers

It is almost pathetic to see how thoroughly and completely they overlook the blocking backs and running guards, without whom the high scorers would never have reached the goal lines. One coach I have in mind is nearly desperate, and his plight is pitiful.

The votes are pouring in for the fanciest group of ball carriers a coach could hope for, while stable linemen, blockers and running guards are as neglected as last year's straw hat. Even now he is pleading with the newspaper to "pad" the voting and gather in some of the essential cogs in a football machine.

If the voting continues like it has started this coach will jeopardize not only his own reputation but that of some mighty fine college stars. His collection of fancy ball carriers will trot on the field all dressed up and will have "no place to go."

What this coach bemoans is the lack of rugged kids to serve as shock troops, to tear into those even more rugged pro defenders and give those fancy steppers a hole or two to "get going." In pointed words those knowing quarterbacks in the stadium are ignoring the essentials of football and, like most children, giving undivided attention to dessert.

Most of the newspapers long experienced in these polls carefully lead their voters into selecting a balanced team, while the Saturday quarterback thinks and votes as he is cleverly being instructed to vote and think. It would be a shame to his pride to really point it out, however. And also a rather unwise thing to do; these quarterback pests are pretty important paying customers and necessary, pest or no pest.

U. S. Chess Team Leads

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 12 (AP)—The United States chess team gained the lead in the international tournament here last night after all adjourned games had been played off. The United States had a two-point lead over the rest of the field.

After playing a 2-2 tie with the Netherlands, the Americans took an additional point from Poland in the eleventh round when I. Kashdan defeated Frydman.

Samuel Reshevsky drew with Petrow of Latvia in the fourteenth round and that match also ended in a 2-2 tie. Kashdan won and Reuben Fine drew in the fifteenth round match with Estonia, which was won by the Americans, 2½-1½.

The Netherlands team advanced to second place and Hungary was third, while Poland, which had been leading the tournament, dropped back to fourth.

The sixteenth round will be contested today.

A bid for the 1939 meeting of the international federation, put in by the Argentine's representatives, was accepted and the congress of that year will be held in Buenos Aires during April.

Bob Crowley Wins Title

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., Aug 12 (AP)—Bob Crowley of Dedham was forced to battle a stiff wind as well as Charlie MacAndrew of Newton yesterday to win the New England Professional Golfers' Association championship, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round over the Martha's Vineyard course.

In the afternoon round Crowley stepped into an early lead only to have MacAndrew rally strongly and whittle down a five-hole lead to two up.

In the morning round Crowley went out in 35 to MacAndrew's 37 and stood two up. Although MacAndrew had 38 for Crowley's 40 on the home trip, he was unable to cut the advantage and the Norfolk Country Club pro held that margin at the end of the first 18.

On the incoming nine of the afternoon they halved seven consecutive holes after MacAndrew had sliced three holes from Crowley's lead.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—A column on golf clubs for a change instead of golfers who swing them:

Manufacturers estimate that close to 3,500,000 golf clubs are manufactured annually in the United States to bat around two or three million golf balls. Plenty of hickory-shafted clubs still are in use but the big swing has been to steel during the last six years because steel cuts down wind resistance, has less torsion, or twist and gets greater distance.

If you want to carry "the works" in golf clubs with no mercy at all on your caddy—you should hire a truck in this case—then your bag should include not less than 25 clubs. Irons: Numbers 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 44, 5, 6, 66, 7, 7½, 8, 88, 9, wedge, putter; woods, numbers 1 to 6.

Average Weight Clubs

Average weight of drivers used by the big money tournament pros is 13¼ ounces. The no-longer mysterious John Montague of California wields the heaviest one known on this side of the Atlantic—A 19½ ouncer. Harry Cooper uses a 16 ouncer to make up for his lack of weight. Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen have cut their drives from 16 to 13½ ounces, knowing that as years pile up weight should be reduced. Average length of a driving shaft is 42½ inches. Bobby Cruickshank, wee Scot from Richmond, Va., has one measuring 44 inches—one of the longest used.

The swing to steel shafts has been rapid. In the 1928 national open championship, all but four players employed hickory shafts. Billy Burke was the first to win the coveted open with steel in 1931 in his memorable marathon with George von Elm. Hagen was one of the first to go to steel; Macdonald Smith the last big time pro to change. He swapped from his beloved hickory in 1936.

Today, club manufacturers estimate they make 3,000,000 steel-shafted sticks annually.

Whippy shafts are still popular, especially for older men with good swings but not enough power to suit them. Few of the pros use them, however, by comparison with stiffer shafts. Every major golf championship since 1933 has been won by stiff steel shafts.

Shortage of Wood

Shortage of wood for club heads is a constant concern to the manufacturers. The wood usually used in fine club heads is persimmon, most of which comes from the South, but it's getting scarcer than bogey figures in a hotel championship. Ultimately a composite will have to be used.

Tournament professionals take as much care of their war clubs as a mother does her pet child. On a six months' tour, the average playing pro will revamp his clubs 10 times, building up or cutting down the grip, weight and length, and reshaping the club head to suit his game. The era of weather-beaten clubs is over. Instead of lugging around a broken-down pet club like Bobby Jones did with his famous "Calamity Jane," the pros use their pet for a model and get new ones made that are more efficient. A pro never stands his clubs up. He lays them horizontally so they won't bend under their weight.

Club manufacturers are still up in arms over the 14-club rule that goes into effect Jan. 1 and predict its doom. The rule, they claim, stops scientific progress in club building as no club is proven until it succeeds under fire of a championship.

Bees at Bradenton For Spring Training

President Bob Quinn of the Bees announces that his club will conduct its spring training maneuvers at Bradenton, Florida, next year. In his brief statement, Bob said that arrangements had been made for only one season.

Bradenton will be a vast improvement over St. Petersburg as far as conditioning work is concerned. St. Pete, which also houses the Yankees, was the best paying town in Florida for exhibition games, but the playing surface and clubhouse at Waterfront Park left much to be desired.

The clubhouse facilities at Bradenton, formerly the training site of the Cardinals, are ideal. The clubhouse has about 75 lockers and a dozen showers. When Bill McKechnie has a gang of youngsters working out they will not be forced to double up on lockers like they were last spring at Waterfront Park.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standing of the leaders (first three in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	100	400	87	160	.400
Travis, Senators	77	290	48	113	.386
Hartnett, Cubs	89	331	59	94	.380
Gehrig, Yankees	100	375	94	141	.376
P. Waner, Pirates	99	400	62	150	.375
Di Maggio, Yankees	94	391	104	145	.371

Trophies for Hill Climbers

These Five Cups Will Be Presented to the First Five Men Finishing in the Mt. Washington Road Race Saturday

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—The serried ranks of the tennis players are now deploying into position for the strenuous battles to come, and as they assume their positions, the ladies at Forest Hills or Rye, with the male contingent likewise at the Westchester resort, on their way to Newport, the strategists who are in charge are wondering what will come forth in the next month. With the solitary exception of Don Budge and his doubles partner, Gene Mako, the prospects for emergence into championships at Longwood or Forest Hills, or for victory in the international match for the Wightman Cup appear somewhat befogged, and even in their case, there is a cloud on the horizon as the brilliant German players Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinmar Henkel start on their way to the United States for the first time. The narrow margin by which our Davis Cup team prevailed over them at Wimbledon is still in the minds of many, and though Budge and Mako are now on the scene of their great triumphs of the past, there is no certainty that they can reach their heights after the natural let down which came after their capture of the trophy.

Taking It Easy

Wisely, as it seems, the stars of the Davis Cup team are not hurrying themselves. Budge did not enter the singles at Rye at all, and Mako decided after winning his initial match that he would confine himself to doubles with Budge, and defaulted to his next opponent. This left Parker and Grant to bear the burden of testing out the stay at homes, Riggs and Shields, with Johnnie Van Ryn for use next year to relieve Budge from the double burden, complicating matters as he makes his first appearance of the season. So far, only Parker and Van Ryn have exhibited midseason form, but the others are on the way, and the play over the coming week end is likely to be of first 10 caliber.

The late arrival of the British players, which kept them from actual competition in the doubles at Rye, and the withdrawal of Yamagishi, robbed the doubles there of much of its original quality as a test of the doubles teams, so that Newport and Longwood will inherit the spectacular features of that side of the coming tests.

English Players

George Patrick Hughes and Charles E. Hare, and Clarence J. Jones and Murray D. Deloford of England, are with us, but will not show their skill except possibly in exhibitions, until next week, while von Cramm and Henkel, as well as the French group, are not due until the week end. The Japanese combination of Nakano and Nishimura, though good, is by no means as strong as if Yamagishi was playing with Nakano, while the other combinations at Rye, Shields and Parker, Grant and Sabin, Riggs and the new California sensation, Bernard Coghlan, and Van Ryn and Joseph Hunt, the new junior champion, are hardly yet accustomed to work together, as Budge and Mako are, though the material of combinations is present in all of them.

There is special interest in the study of Grant and Sabin, as they were the tryout pair in the preparation of Budge and Mako for their triumphs at Wimbledon, and under the careful eye of Captain Pate and Karel Kozeluh, may have developed into real Davis Cup form.

The British women's team is busy trying out strokes and combinations at Forest Hills, where the Wightman Cup match will be played next Friday and Saturday, and like the Americans, have not yet decided just how to utilize their undoubted strength. Katharine Stammers and Freda James are the veterans of the combination, with Evelyn Dearman also possessing previous experience, so the chief interest centers on the newcomers. Mary Hardwick is now the fifth ranking player of England, and the third in order of the team, and Margot Lumb, though not in the upper ranks, has shown by her squash play over here and abroad, that she is high class material at least. This leaves only another young player, Joan Ingram, to be figured on, and just where she will fill in is still uncertain.

Under the terms of the competition, the selections for the places must be announced at least 48 hours before the start of the competition, so the earlier part of next week will settle the order of play. The first two singles players will play against each of their opponents, while the third of each will make the fifth singles match. Two doubles matches will also be held, probably one on each day.

Defending Champion Out

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—Joseph Abrams, New York, a Tulane University tennis player, ousted Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., defending champion, in the Maine men's singles title tourney in a quarterfinals match here yesterday, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

In another upset, Robert Decker, Miami, Fla., seeded seventh, trounced Don Martin, West Newton, Mass., seeded third, 6—0, 6—0.

Donald Hawley, Orange, N. J., ranked second, entered the semifinals by disposing of David Burt, Old Lyme, Conn., 6—4, 6—3. Alvah Sulloway, Concord, N. H., became the fourth semifinalist by beating Paul Martin, Troy, N. Y., 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

In the women's singles, Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Randolph, Mass., entered the semifinal bracket by a 6—0, 6—3 defeat of Marcia Tuttle, Millbrook, N. Y., and a 6—3, 6—2 win over Betty Babcock, Portland.

Mrs. Philip Theopold, Dedham, Mass., won her first two rounds at the expense of Anne Williams, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—2, and Frances Holt, Portland, 6—2, 6—2. Betty Shaw, Portland, earned her way into the semifinals, defeating Eleanor Colston, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4 and Alice Hardenburgh, Interval, N. H., 6—1, 6—2.

Champion Wins Easily Over Jane Stanton

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Alice Marble, the blonde young lady who is the United States' No. 1 woman singles player, will meet Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of Lyons, France, in the first of the semifinal matches of the eastern grass courts tennis championships.

The match will top a day mainly devoted to doubles play. Miss Marble breezed through a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, yesterday, while Mme. Henrotin was beating Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., 6—3, 6—4.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland and Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles, the other semifinalists, had somewhat tougher going. Miss Wheeler downed Dorothy May Bundy, the Santa Monica (Calif.) girl, who has been named for the Wightman Cup team, 6—4, 7—9, 8—6, and the Polish champion tuned up her terrific forehand to sweep Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, seeded fourth, off the courts, 7—5, 6—3. Miss Wheeler and Miss Jedrzejowska will play Friday.

Three men's third round singles matches also are set for today. Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, the Davis Cup team member, plays Gerin Cameron of Tulsa, Okla.; Frank Shields, fourth seeded, meets Lewis Wetherell of Santa Ana, Calif., and Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., seeded No. 7, encounters the Japanese Davis Cup player, Fumiteru Nakano.

Miss Wheeler was well tested by Miss Bundy. The youngster forced her into errors in the second set, but Miss Wheeler played strongly in the final to win via a fine assortment of passing shots. Mrs. Van Ryn had little chance, once Miss Jedrzejowska started to control her forehand shots.

Women's Doubles—Second Round

Alice Marble, Los Angeles, Calif., and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, Mass., defeated Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, and Barbara Nault, Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4. Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, Mich., and Eleanor Dawson, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Margaret Jones, Sacramento, Calif., and Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

(All other matches postponed account of rain.)

Miss Miley Takes Five-Stroke Lead Over Patty Berg

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—One more example of the kind of golf she has been shooting for the past three days was all Marion Miley of Cincinnati needed today to win her third consecutive women's western 72-hole medal play derby in record fashion.

Black-haired, dark-eyed Marion went into the final round of the longest medal play test in women's golf today with a five-stroke margin over red-haired Patty Berg of Minneapolis. From the manner in which she compiled her 54-hole total of 232 strokes, eight under par for that distance over the Onwentsia Club course, only an almost total collapse of her game could keep her from retaining the title she won in 1935 and 1936.

She was well on her way toward bettering the tournament record of 320 recorded by Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Chicago, in 1932. She also was an even 10 strokes under her pace of last year at the same point when she headed the Minneapolis star by only one stroke.

Miss Miley, who started Monday with a 76 and added a 78 Tuesday, came up with another 78 yesterday. Miss Berg, author of a course record 74 Tuesday after taking an 83 the first day, scored even par 80 yesterday for a total of 237.

Betty Jameson of Austin, Texas, made a belated rally yesterday, matching Miss Miley's 78, to move from a tie for sixth, to third place at 240. The 1937 trans-Mississippi champion had little chance of catching the leader, but was still in the running for the runnerup spot.

A stroke farther back was Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, who shot a par 80 for a 241 total, one stroke better than Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, and 16-year-old Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, former western women's junior titleholder, who carded 83 and 82, respectively.

Howard Is Named Racing Chairman

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—Mayor Henry S. Wheeler last night named Henry Howard, prominent sportsman, chairman of a committee to arrange for a special race between the five English and American J-boats for a cup offered by the city of Newport on Aug. 25.

The race will be open to Harold S. Vanderbilt's victorious America's Cup defender, Ranger; T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful challengers, Endeavour I and Endeavour II; Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow.

It will be held off Newport the day after the disbanding of the New York Yacht Club's cruise and three days before the series of J-boat races scheduled to start off Marblehead.

Two Favorites Defeated In Maine State Golf

WATERVILLE, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—Constance Hedin of the Penobscot Valley Country Club, Bangor, and Mrs. Gladys Blaisdell of the Waterville Country Club, favorites in the Maine women's golf championship, were defeated in quarterfinal rounds here yesterday.

Miss Hedin was eliminated by Mrs. Constance Hutchins, a fellow club member, 1 up in 19 holes; and Mrs. Blaisdell, a former state champion, was defeated by the defending champion, Mrs. George Bradley of Portland, 3 and 1.

The other semifinalists will be Mrs. Carl Green and Mrs. George Stobie, both of Waterville.

Amusements

BOSTON

A GIANT HIT!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents its big New Miracle of De Luxe Entertainment.
JEANETTE MacDONALD

WITH ALLAN JONES
2½ Hours of Thrill, Romance and Music.
COLONIAL All Seats Reserved
Twice Daily and Sunday. 2:30—8:30
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Rudyard Kipling's
"ELEPHANT BOY"
Helen Broderick—Victor Moore
"MEET THE MISSUS"
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4th

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Ponies Make Capital Companions

West Canaan,
New Hampshire.

Dear Monitor Friends,

We have just moved out to our farm and my sister Katharine and I are hoping very much that we may each have a pony. We would be glad of any information you can give us regarding ponies.

Sincerely your friend,
Douglas C.

Dear Douglas,

We are very glad indeed to have your letter. Here is some information we have got for you from Buttons.

Sincerely your friend,
Editor.

Meet Buttons

Buttons enjoys callers—for Buttons has a trick or two which he still likes to perform, although he is what you might call a pony of leisure. He can get up circus fashion on an orange box. At least he can rear, so that his front hoofs are on the box—and he looks like a much taller creature than he really is—while he taps out a given number. And the secret of that is that some one wags a finger the required five or six or seven times, as the case may be, and then stops.

He is the Shetland type of pony, with a golden brown coat, white legs and a white mane. He is about 10 hands, or forty inches, high. He was three and a half years old when he first went to the Walnut Hill Riding Academy, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and Betty Smith, whose father is the proprietor of the riding school, was three and a half when she first took her seat on his back. Betty and Buttons were soon good friends and within a few years they were taking prizes at all the horse shows.

If Buttons, therefore, is a little proud of himself, now that he is sixteen and leading a life of pony leisure, it is easy to understand.

Even Betty's little brothers and sisters know how to make friends with all the ponies and the great horses in their father's stables. "They need as much kindness as a person," they have been told, "but, you must let your pony know you are his master."

It needs a great deal of patience to train a pony, and it is a great mistake to be in a hurry. So, if you ever have a pony of your own, remember how slowly the professional trainer goes to work.

Touch Him Carefully

First of all, Mr. Smith would tell you, your pony must have a name—one name—which he knows is his and nobody else's. Don't let anybody give him a nickname or call him anything different. If he doesn't know you or seem to want to know you, at first, just go up to him gently, and with slow, friendly movements, offer him a tasty carrot or an apple, when you visit his stable in the morning.

Speak to him lovingly, but be careful how you touch him. He may like to be petted, between the eyes, or about the jaw, but he may be one of those very sensitive ponies who are irritated if they are touched too much.

Be sure to approach him on the "nice" side, as the trainers call it, that is, the left side. He will not enjoy being touched on the loin.

If, at any time, he should need correction, and sometimes a pony does need it, one sharp reminder is more valuable than half a dozen irritating little slaps. When he realizes why he is being corrected, then he can be patted and shown that he is still a great pet. He must never be allowed to have his way in opposition to that of his master.

A pony's life may be made happy or miserable, according to the treatment he receives. Even boys and girls who love their ponies sometimes treat them very badly, through ignorance of the animals' needs. A pony must have plenty of water to drink, for one thing. Always, before eating, give him water, and after he has been working, he will need water. But it is better not to have icy-cold water when he is hot, and better at such times not to let him have much. He can take a good, long drink as soon as he has cooled off.

Treat Your Pony Well

He must not, however, be left to shiver. When he comes home, heavily perspiring, at the end of a long ride, put a blanket on him, or rub him dry, and keep him out of a draught, at all times.

No pony is really happy unless he is clean. Each day he must be curried, thoroughly combed and brushed. For less than half a dollar one can buy a rubber currycomb, which does not scratch as the old-fashioned iron comb does, and which can even be used on the pony's head. A rub-down with a rough towel afterwards will take up the final dust, which escaped the brush. Be careful to clean the inside of his ears.

In the summer time he may be given a bath with lukewarm water. Many people do not wash their horses or ponies in the winter time. The pony's legs may be clipped in the spring or autumn, for the long hair only collects mud in those seasons, but it is better to leave the hair on in summer for that protects his legs against the flies.

His Feed and Harness

How much your pony eats depends largely upon the sort of life he leads. If he does no real work it will be enough to feed him twice a day, each time giving him a mixture of one quart of bran and one quart of oats, or the equivalent. His feeding should be regular. If he has one meal at seven in the morning and the other at supper time on one day, then that should be followed as a daily routine.

Remember the water first, plenty of it, and perhaps another drink of water before you shut him up for the night. If a pony is working hard he will probably require a third meal, which he might have about noon, of perhaps a quart of clear oats.

A very important thing to remember is to have the saddle and the bridle fit properly. Girths must be tight so that the saddle will not slip around. Grass-fed ponies should have cruppers.

Your pony must also have new shoes every four or five weeks. Whether his old ones are worn or not he must be re-shod, for his hoofs grow and give him trouble if they are not regularly cut down. In the summer time a flat shoe is preferable, but the icy, hard roads of winter require sharp calks.

Your pony should have daily exercise. His stable should be cool and well ventilated, yet protected from cold and bad weather.

There are a number of delightful books about ponies. "Ponies Progress," by Sir Edward Durand, "Horseback Riding Made Easy," by Barreto de Souza, and "Moorland Mousie," by Golden Gorse, are all helpful.

From a Woodblock by Elizabeth Norton

Ponies Are Happy When Well Treated

Robert and His Bag

An Old French Folk Tale

Retold by Marion Barteaux

Once upon a time, I must tell you, there lived a poor man named Robert. So poor was he that there came a day when he had but one grain of corn in his bag, and he decided to go traveling.

Coming to a house he said to the woman who lived in it, "Madam, may I leave my bag on your steps? I should so much enjoy taking a walk without having to carry it along."

"Yes, sir, as you will," she replied. So Robert left his bag on her steps and went for a walk.

Soon a fowl came along, scratching here and there as she went. Seeing the bag, she stuck her head into it and gobbled up the grain of corn.

When Robert returned for his bag, the woman in much concern, said to him, "Sir, a severe mishap has come to you. My fowl has eaten all your corn."

"What!" shouted Robert, boiling with indignation. "I must have the fowl or my grain of corn—take your choice."

"Take the fowl and go," said the woman, "and let me see no more of you."

Robert took the fowl, put her into his bag and walked off, trudging away down the road.

Arriving at another house, he said to the woman who lived in it, "Madam, may I put my fowl in your stable? I should so much enjoy taking a walk without having to carry it along."

"Yes, sir—as you please," replied she.

Enter the Pig

So Robert put the fowl into her stable and went for a walk. While he was gone, the pig came into the stable, began to chew the bag and ate the fowl. Whereupon Robert returned.

"Sir," said the woman, trembling, "a severe mishap has come to you. My pig has eaten your fowl."

"What!" shouted Robert, boiling with indignation. "I must have the fowl or the pig—the fowl or the pig.

"Take the pig and go," said the woman, "and let me see no more of you."

Robert took the pig, put it into his bag and went his way. Soon he came to another house.

"Madam," said he to the woman who lived in it, "may I put my pig into your stable? I should so much enjoy taking a walk without having to carry it along."

"As you please, sir," replied the woman. So Robert put the pig into the stable and went off for a walk. While he was gone, the cow came into the stable, saw the bag, mistook it for a bundle of hay and ate both the bag and the pig.

When Robert returned, the woman said falteringly, "Sir, a severe mishap has come to you. My cow came into the stable and has eaten your pig."

"I must have the cow or the pig," shouted Robert, boiling with indignation. "the cow or the pig."

"Take the cow," said the woman, "and never let me set eyes on you again."

A Mistaken Order

Robert trudged off with the cow at his heels and soon came to another house.

"Madam," said he to the woman of the house, "may I put my cow in your stable? I should so much enjoy taking a walk without having to carry it along."

"Yes, sir," she replied, "as you wish."

Before going off for his walk, Robert said to the little daughter of the house, "My child, take care of my cow for me. Give her cabbage leaves level with the oven."

The child did not understand what Robert meant by that. But, since there were some cabbage leaves under the oven, she led the cow to the oven.

The cow could not eat what was under the oven. The child said, "What a naughty cow." Then she beat and beat the cow until it lay upon the ground and expired.

When Robert returned, the woman said, "Sir, a severe mishap has come to you. Your cow was naughty as it could be and my child has beaten it because it would not do as you said. The cow would not eat the cabbage leaves under the oven."

"Under the oven," shouted Robert, burning with indignation. "What a silly child not to understand good French. I said cabbage leaves level with the oven."

"Level with the oven?" repeated the woman, without understanding.

"I must have the child or else the cow," shouted the indignant Robert, "the child or the cow." He started to chase the child; the woman tried to prevent him. But he pushed her away and carried the girl off in his bag.

On the Road Again

Once more on the road, Robert arrived at another house. Now it happened that in this house lived the godmother of the girl.

"Madam," said Robert, "may I rest my bag on your steps? I should so much enjoy taking a walk down to the town without having to carry it along."

"As you please, sir," replied the woman. So he put the bag down on the steps and went off for a walk.

It was supper time, the people in the house were eating their repast. The children were saying, "Mamma, how good the meat is. I want some more."

The bag on the steps began to move and the child in it said, "I am so hungry, godmother. I want some meat too."

The woman, surprised, went to look into the bag, found her goddaughter, pulled her out and hid her under her bed with three plates of meat. Into the bag, in place of the girl, she put three huge wild tom cats.

Robert returned soon after. The woman said to him, "Sir, a severe mishap has come to you."

But Robert did not wait to hear about it. He took his bag and started off at once. After having walked a long way, he said to himself, "What is the matter with this child that she grumbles so?"

Opening the bag, he looked in. The three huge wild tom cats jumped out and, setting upon Robert with all their might, made short work of him.

And that is the tale of Robert, who had nothing in the world but a grain of corn—and made such poor use of it that in the end he had nothing at all.

Camping—Many Styles

This month, in the height of the holiday season, boys and girls in large numbers are spending carefree days wherever there are mountains, lakes, woods or seashore. Organized camps are so abundant today that young people take this kind of summer program largely as a matter of course, often not realizing that possibly their parents did not have similar experiences because in their childhood such camps were few and far between.

A quarter of a century ago, boys and girls often went to visit their grandfather's farm when school was out, or accompanied their parents to a seaside or a mountain resort. Usually the farm was more fun, because there were all sorts of things to interest a city child, while hotels were apt to be formal. Even when playing, a boy had to be "appearance conscious" at the resorts lest he embarrass Mother by his untidiness when he passed the long row of ladies on the piazza. But old overalls were the thing among the cows and chickens at the farm, as well as for taking hay-rides, wading brooks, climbing trees or playing in the barn.

Nowadays going to grandfather's farm is a much more unusual privilege, because in recent years so many people have had to move to the cities in order to make a living. But camps have sprung up throughout the country to provide ideal summer vacations for boys and girls.

A Chuck-Wagon Dinner

Mention of a summer camp usually brings up a picture of rustic cabins and tents deep in the woods, with young people canoeing and swimming in a lake, across which falls the purple shadows of a mountain. While this type of recreation spot has grown steadily in favor, it now represents but one of a variety of camps which offer specialized activities to appeal to nearly all interests.

To become better acquainted with a few of the others, let us take a mental airplane trip together for a little while, using our imaginations all the way. For a complete change, we shall head the airplane to the great southwestern part of the country, until we reach Central New Mexico—that picturesque region of camp. What a place this is for a vacation, and how delightfully dry and cool the air is despite the bright sunshine! Just beyond, against a background of hardy trees, a group of rambling white vivid mountains, canyons, and rugged divides, which is filled with the romantic legends of the Taos Pueblo Indians and their ancient civilization, and of the adventures of cowboys and ranchers.

Our airplane lands on a gently rolling stretch in a lovely valley ringed around with glorious mountains—the site of a girls' ranch—plastered buildings provide attractive living quarters, and facilities for indoor programs.

Riding horseback through the strikingly beautiful country is the chief feature, and the craft a work that is most popular consists in making leather jackets, chaps and other articles appropriate for western wear. The unusual scenery inspires the girls to paint and sketch in charcoal, and their surroundings and expert teachers help them enjoy learning various forms of the dance.

There is no lake in the ranch-camp, but there is plenty of swimming in a large pool built of rock and cement. Although the water is cold, the brilliant sunshine and dry air make bathing a delightful sport. Just beyond, a group of girls in cotton shirts and linen breeches are starting for a long horseback ride, judging by the fact that they are mounting western saddles with vertical pummels and high curved backs instead of the flat English type which are used in the ring.

It seems that we have arrived on the most important day of the camp season, for the girls have been invited to a chuck-wagon dinner at the nearest ranch. A "chuck-wagon dinner" is prepared in the open by cowboy cooks in the fashion used on their trips—"chuck-wagon" being a term meaning cook's wagon—and the campers wouldn't miss it for anything.

Among the Great Lakes

While in the West let us visit a very pleasant camp on the coast, in the San Jacinto Valley. This happens to be a girls' camp, too, and again the emphasis is upon horseback riding. These girls enjoy breakfast rides, so popular in Southern California, and they find it fun to ride by moonlight, too, in this breath-takingly beautiful country. There also are a number of overnight pack rides in the open. At the camp, too, the swimming is in a large artificial pool.

With a transcontinental swing of our plane across the northwest, we may now visit the Great Lakes region, and look in upon a Michigan camp. Located on a body of water so large that it looks like an ocean and across which the winds sweep, it is possible here to enjoy fine sailing as well as canoe trips on the quiet inland streams. Nature lore and woodcraft play a prominent part in camp life.

One spot particularly fascinating to the campers is "The Swamp," a large floating sphagnum bog, where as many as ten varieties of orchids have been found in blossom. Deer are seen frequently, and nearly every season beavers have built their dams and houses on streams near enough camp so they may be visited by the campers. There were Indians in this section, too, you remember, and one of the interests is a study of the complete life of these first inhabitants, based on relics of the past.

Learning Seamanship

Now let us turn the plane northeastward flying over New England to Maine and then southward along the rugged seacoast. Sailing is, of course, the particular attraction of the camps on the Atlantic seaboard. The sport is chiefly associated with the larger boys' camps, but by no means limited to them, and girls find it fascinating, too. Conditions for sailing are steady winds, smooth water, absence of fogs and of strong tides. Many campers are taught seamanship by retired captains whose families used to watch for their ships from the white-railed lookouts one sees on the roofs of many of the fine old Maine and Cape Cod houses. These captains instruct the campers in the art of knot tying, rope splicing, interpretation of charts, keeping ship's logs, rules of the sea, use of the compass, keeping time by the ship's bell, and nautical terms and navigation.

There are brother and sister camps, too, separate units but located near each other, which offer opportunities for some programs together. One of these on the Maine coast specialises in motor boating as well as giving Sister training and experience in sailing and in taking part in weekly races.

For those who prefer the real country in the summer, let us fly over to one of the farm camps, such as are found on Cape Cod and in New Hampshire. Here the campers have the nearest thing to a visit to grandfather's farm; they learn to take care of the horses and other animals, and to raise gardens as well as to ride horseback. In addition, opportunities are provided them to take part in dramatics and other activities.

This glimpse of a variety of camps is not meant to tempt boys and girls to try a different place each summer, for that would be most unwise. The experience of many campers has shown that the finest summers result from going back for several years, at least, to the camp in which you are happy and find plenty of interesting things to do. It is when one feels that he or she has outgrown the program that the old camp offers that another with specialized activities may be the right one.

MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN

Photograph by Courtesy of Lake Farm Camp, Orleans, Mass.

A Substitute for "Grandfather's Farm"

Picnic in the Snow

An Alice All by Herself Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

Perhaps Robin was keeping an eye out for snowballs as the twins declared; anyway, he walked pretty well back from Alice's snowshoes after that and only sent her floundering once more before they reached the picnic place. In the middle of a grove of spruce trees they found a little roughly built house on runners, with the heavy tongue overgrown with moss.

"It's an old logging shelter," said Miss Craddock, "standing just where the oxen last left it ten years ago. Climb up, Alice, slide back the little window up there and you'll find the key hanging on a nail to the right."

Alice had to stand on tiptoe and reach up and feel with blind hands for the key to the padlock. When the door was opened, they found a little stove inside the house. The place was so small that only Miss Craddock went in while the rest brought dry firewood from a shelter near by, or went hunting for garlands of princess pine with which to trim the rough plank walls. Smells of sausages mixed with the oranges which Mrs. Lord was cutting into a kitchen bowl, sitting on the threshold, still in her snowshoes. Miss Craddock sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers" as she cooked, Robin munched on biscuits, the smoke rose from the crooked stovepipe with a sweet fragrance, and Alice imagined that Marie Antoinette had put aside a hundred and fifty years and come with them. But she could only imagine her vaguely as she knew her in pictures, with wide silk and taffeta skirts and powdered hair. She couldn't make her seem real and alive in that place.

A dinner bell was ringing from the logging shed on its runners, and everyone was kneeling to unstrap her snowshoes. Within the little building, a plank ran along two sides and another plank let down from the wall for a table so that six people and the stove could all fit into a space that might be covered by a blanket.

"Look out for elbows," said Mrs. Lord. "One, two, three, everyone begin."

It was a merry meal, so merry that the laughter set Robin braying and brought a solitary bluejay to scold at them from a snow-laden bough over the roof of their shelter. No one hurried, the warmth seemed pleasant after the fresh coldness of the outdoors, and when they had finished the last crumb of Olga's cake, they sang all the songs they could remember. But at last it was time to scrub out the dishes with snow and repack Robin's panniers.

The way into the woods, which had seemed so long to Alice in the morning, seemed short to her in the afternoon. They were all a little quieter and something of the mystery was gone. Now she knew they were walking towards the town, not towards the heart of the woods. Now things were ending, not beginning.

But one lovely thing happened just under the last big trees. They had all stopped for a moment, and Mrs. Lord walked over to Robin to put her cap into one of his baskets. Just then a load of snow from a bough overhead slipped down and covered her hair with white glistening powder. As she glanced up, smiling, her dark eyes happened to look straight into Alice's, across Robin's back.

For just a moment the picture held, the smiling face under the hair glistening white, the little donkey with red tasselled bridle, all else in shadow. Then Mrs. Lord patted her hair free from snow and they all tramped home. But Alice had had her vision. What she had seen and felt for one breathless second had nothing to do with Mrs. Lord and Laura and Lucy.

"Have you thought of your words yet, Alice," asked her mother as they drove home, companionably close, in the early dusk of December. Alice was not sure.

"Mine would be a kind of sentence, not just two nice words like yours," she said. Then she felt a little shy about going on, so spoke quickly: "Do you like 'an exiled queen,' mother, or 'a queen in exile'? 'A queen in exile' has a more solitary sound, don't you think? Like the wind."

(The End)

Photograph by Courtesy of Cimarroncita Camp, New Mexico

A Young Horsewoman at a New Mexico Camp, Wearing Chaps and Jacket She Made Herself in the Craftwork Class

The Shooting Fish of Siam

In the waters somewhere east of Suez, lives a "Shooting Fish" that lives largely on insects which it shoots from overhanging branches with bullets of water. This creature is known as the "Archer Fish."

Mr. Hugh M. Smith, former Fisheries Adviser to Kingdom of Siam, during his stay in the East, studied these fish in the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Burma, and India.

"Wild fish planted in a large pond in the compound of my residence in Bangkok were under close observation for a number of years," writes Mr. Smith in a recent issue of Natural History published by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. "Of the oriental fresh-water fishes with which I am acquainted in the wild state none gives such an impression of intelligence and efficiency as doe Toxotes (The Archer Fish). Thi impression grows on an observe as he notes the purposeful way in which a fish moves about in a stream, canal, or pond; the zeal and thoroughness with which it explores aquatic and overhanging land plants for insects; the high development of its sense of sight in both air and water; the skill displayed in dislodging insects and seizing them as they fall into the water; the alertness in avoiding danger; and the readiness in adapting itself to life in small ponds and responding to the attentions of persons who provide food.

"A friend of mine, a distinguished scion of the royal family of Siam, and an ardent student of fishes, had a residence on the broad Menam Chao Phya above Bangkok and used to entertain American and European guests with shooting-fish performances. A veranda on which he took many of his meals was directly over the water, and under it Toxotes could be found almost daily, attracted by scraps of fish, meat, chicken, and prawn which were regularly thrown from the table.

"By means of a spider or cricket dangled on a black thread from the end of a short bamboo pole, the shooting fish could readily be induced to display their marksmanship, I sometimes saw spent watery pellets splash on the ceiling of the veranda ten to twelve feet above the river, and witnessed many other exhibitions which confirmed my respect for the intelligence and skill of Toxotes.

"The force with which the watery pellets may strike an object is sometimes most astonishing to a human observer. An insect may be knocked high in the air or may fall on the bank beyond a fish's reach. At short range the drops may strike a person's face with a distinctly stinging sensation. On many occasions, during exhibitions in Siam, a spider at the end of a thread hanging from the end of a pole was knocked far up on the thread or even over the pole. Spent shots could be heard to splash against the roof of a veranda over the water."

Your Son Deserves The Best

Give him the opportunity of attending a private school advertised in the Christian Science Monitor. It will pay rich dividends in achievement, growth and happiness. Monitor advertised schools are attuned to the particular needs of Monitor readers. They are glad to have you consult with them in regard to their ability to meet your individual requirements. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Home Forum

Wings Over Essex

I HAVE had a lot to say about our little paradise in Essex. I have described how one magic day we came upon the derelict cottage which had weathered five hundred East Anglian winters, and bleached under five hundred East Anglian summers, I have told about the thatch riddled by generations of sparrows and starlings, and heavy with the hanging clay homes of swallows. I have taken pains to give minute descriptions of our labours on the wilderness outside, that odd assortment of three cottage gardens long left to nature, with its tangle of nettle, bindweed, charlock, thistle, and cow parsley; and its substratum of old sauce bottles, broken bedsteads, bicycle frames, salmon tins, and all the rest of the detritus of impoverished cottage life.

Undaunted by all this, we worked on, in a countryside isolated, given over to utter silence, except for the orchestrations of nature. We gradually made a lovely spot, a Bliss Carman dream. The cottage became trim, with a new golden thatch, cut into peaks and saucy coiffure; with new windows painted a gay French green, with walls colour-washed a pale pink. It looked like Miss Jane Austen herself; a trim, prim, completely English Miss. And she stood in a garden amid her rose-beds, her brick paths, her wide herbaceous borders like cities of blue and purple spires round which swirled a traffic of nasturtiums, her level lawns with terraces down to the famous pond that was once a reed-bed oozy with slime.

* * *

AND, IN THE midst of all this transformation, we heard rumours. At first we were incredulous. Such a thing could not happen in our part of the world. It was too remote. It had no particular virtues to boast of. It could offer no strategic advantages, being without highroads, leading nowhere, near no important towns, depopulated, a left-over from the eighteenth century. When the local folk said that they had heard from other local folk that there was to be an aerodrome, we laughed at them.

Then one day, about two years ago, the man at the local garage (you should see that garage!) told me that the farmer nearby had been visited by a carload of officials from the Air Ministry. What did that mean? Some weeks passed, and then we learned what it meant. They were assessing the value of his land, and finally he was informed that three hundred acres of it were being bought by the Government, will-he, nill-he.

* * *

NOTHING MORE WAS done for nearly a year. Then, mysteriously, two notice boards were posted at the entrance to two footpaths which crossed the land, forbidding trespassers on Air Ministry property. The boards gradually became weathered, and the countryside settled down to its usual sleep. That was all right. We breathed, if a trifle uneasily, and got on with our good work. We trespassed as before, wandered along those two footpaths to visit the old barns, the uninhabited cottages and the fine clump of elms and oaks in the middle of the forbidden ground.

Then one day there was a fire. A lorryload of strangers had come on the scene, and those cottages, with their ancient timbers, went up in flame. Then the trees were dragged out of the ground by two gigantic tractors. Then more men appeared; and soon the whole of that bird sanctuary and poet's garden was dug over, every blade of grass being removed, every hedgerow obliterated, and the hollows filled.

* * *

EVEN SO, WE did not allow ourselves to have sinking hearts. We told ourselves that rumour exaggerated, that probably the Air Ministry intended this as a small out-station, a sort of watching place on the outer defences of London. And, like Voltaire, we cultivated our garden.

But we had underestimated political realities. Soon a further horde arrived, a small army of Irish navvies. They were augmented by all the unemployed from the neighborhood, and also a great many of the agricultural labourers who were tempted by the offer of higher wages. The local farmers went short-handed. Great foundations spread, and three hangars rose. For months these iron skeletons grew, horrible museum pieces, bad dreams of the Pleistocene Age. How they grew was a mystery, for the army of men had vanished, and one never saw more than two or three labourers about, and they were generally sitting in the hedge frying steaks on shovels over a coke fire.

* * *

WE RETURNED TO London for some months, and in our activities there we put the spectre out of mind. But, meanwhile, European affairs had taken a shriller turn, and the Government began to speed up; so that, when we went down to the cottage in the spring, we found ourselves near a mushroom town and a network of concrete roadlets, lit by naked bulbs on poles, the hangars covered with flesh of brick and cement, strings of lorries carrying to and fro over the lacerated field, and general chaos triumphant "where late the sweet birds sang."

All the local folk were agog. They anticipated a revival of trade after the long sleep of a century and a half. They bragged about the new water supply and the electric light. They predicted a service of motor buses between the aerodrome and the town. They foresaw a huge picture palace, and all the girls of the countryside married to Air Force mechanics with steady wages.

* * *

THEN ONE MORNING, when I was weeding in the still unmolested garden after a slow-motion chat with our man, I heard the first aeroplane! Such creatures never come our way. We are under no air route. Our flora and fauna look up to a silent sky. The effect of that still, small voice of the pioneer was awe-inspiring. The flowers even seemed aware of the intruder. Rooks, swallows and droves of linnets beat about the heavens screaming with anguished enquiry. I went indoors and said: "It's come!" And my companion came out, rubbing her floury elbows on her apron, to look up. I saw the sunlight on her face as she screwed up her eyes and wrinkled her nose. She said nothing. She looked at me and I looked at her. The roses drooped a little, and a wisp of smoke blew down from the kitchen chimney across the lawn and tore itself on the lupine spikes.

We watched the monoplane pass over, so high that its voice was no more than the droning of a gnat. "That'll be all right," I said. "We shall soon get used to that."

* * *

NOTHING MORE HAPPENED for weeks. Just a desultory explorer now and then. But suddenly the chaos a mile away became ordered into a unit. The débris was cleared away, and the field was ready. We soon knew for what it was ready. The swarming began immediately. Twos, threes, half dozens, they came; wings over Essex! Approaching from the west, they saw their new home from the sky, and indulged in antics of celebration, swooping, stalling, looping over our heads, their engines roaring and raging, so that the overtone rang in a continuous, stomach-moving throb that penetrated the very ground. Flowers lost their reality; the countryside became denatured and meaningless. We went indoors, our personalities crushed. I am still trying to think it over.

RICHARD CHURCH

Photograph by Courtesy of American Index of Design Project in Massachusetts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACSIMILE WATER-COLOR DRAWING OF A PIECE OF AMERICAN NEEDLEWORK (c. 1770)

IN THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts' textile collection, there are some strips of crewel embroidery which have apparently been cut from an early bedspread made in about 1770. The strips are of linen of natural color, and the needlework designs are stitched in crewel of deep, pale, and medium shades of blue. Needlework was one of the well developed mediums of American Colonial handicraft. It bore many features in common with English stitchcraft from which it derived. The yarn was applied in a number of types of stitches, several of which may be discerned in this piece.

The two rows which border the fragment, top and bottom, were not on the original embroidery; they were added to give an effect of completeness to the cut strip, and the stitches are like the undulating stems of the original embroidery. This is the herringbone stitch. The flowers are probably related to fanciful flower forms derived from Oriental textiles, palampores and pintadoes. They are wrought with several stitch types: knots, outline of stem stitch, and solid or Roumanian stitch. The Colonial needlewoman revealed not only patience and neat workmanship, but also a spirited and exuberant character in her designs. At this time the decorative arts surpassed the art of painting and sculpture.

The painting reproduced here was executed in facsimile fashion by Phyllis Dorr for the Federal Art Project in Massachusetts. It is one item of the Index of Design which undertakes to make a pictorial record of American folk art and craft which will serve as a source of reference in the future.

Community

Our neighbor's fence has become our fence,
Long trailers of variegated ivy
Trail richly over it
And touch our ground.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

The Habitation of the Most High

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ninety-first Psalm has been known and loved for many centuries. Its opening lines, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," state a divine law. The promise of peace, safety, and protection is given to those who dwell "in the secret place of the most High." This law is as true and provable today as the fact that two and two is four.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy unlocks the spiritual treasures of the Bible and shows how to understand and utilize the divine promises which they contain. On page 14 of this textbook Mrs. Eddy writes: "To be 'present with the Lord,' is to have, 'not mere emotional ecstasy or faith, but the actual demonstration and understanding of Life as revealed in Christian Science. To be 'with the Lord' is to be in obedience to the law of God, to be absolutely governed by divine Love,—by Spirit, not by matter." It is therefore possible for everyone to find his way into the habitation of the Most High through the spiritual understanding of God and man which the study of Christian Science affords.

Christian Science reveals God as Life, and the understanding of this, even in a slight degree, results in greater health and happiness. The Apostle John declares (I John 1:5) that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." In His habitation, His reflection, there is no discord, no sickness or sin, no loneliness or fear, no hate or selfishness. Such evil beliefs do not belong to God who is Life. Therefore we must repudiate them, abiding by the spiritual facts of true being.

The Psalmist also declares, "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." When we are afraid, we are not dwelling in "the secret place of the most High," but in the belief that there is a power opposed to God, good. The realization that God is divine Love, ever present and all-powerful, brings the assurance of safety and protection wherever we may be, and in any difficulty we may be passing through.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." How comforting it is to know that right thinking can shield and protect not only ourselves, but our loved ones! Sometimes one dear to us may be going through a difficult experience, and we may be tempted through the mesmerism of human sympathy to go down with him into the valley of human suffering. At such a time we need to abide in the true facts of spiritual being, so as to protect him, as well as ourselves, with the armor of right thinking. If we allow ourselves to be overcome by the seeming reality of evil, we do not help the sufferer. But if we hold to what is true about him as the child of God, our mental attitude will help all concerned.

Wrong thoughts may seem to hinder our entrance into "the secret place." Sometimes we are so confused and bewildered by grief, anger, resentment, self-pity, or self-condemnation that we appear to have traveled to "a far country." But in a moment we may be lifted out of such darkness through the recognition of God as our Father-Mother, the one all-inclusive Life. When the prodigal son came to himself, he said (Luke 15:18), "I will arise and go to my father." Humble, honest, and repentant, he found his way back to his right place and found there that which belonged to him—the consciousness of spiritual freedom and spiritual dominion.

We do not have to wait for suffering to force us to find the way to the habitation of the Most High. The promise is given to him "that dwelleth in the secret place." To dwell in a place does not mean to make spasmodic journeys there, but to make our permanent home there, through true thinking. In reality we can never be separated from God, who is the life of man.

In the midst of peace and plenty, harmony and happiness, we need to take time to rejoice and be grateful to the Giver of all good; to remember that God, and God alone, is the source of peace and health, happiness, freedom, and dominion. Then the storms of human experience will beat in vain against us. When we know and prove what is real and true, no false beliefs can sweep away our spiritual serenity. In the security of that secret place, which is hidden from material sense, we are able to help those who are struggling to find their way home.

The following lines by Mrs. Eddy, to be found on page 4 of her Poems, have endeared themselves to many who, through the teachings of Christian Science, have found the way to the habitation of the Most High:

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ОБИТАЛИЩЕ ВСЕВЫШНЕГО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ТЕЧЕНИИ многих столетий люди знают и любят девяностый псалом. Вступительные слова: "Живущий под покровом Всевышнего под сенью Всемогущего покоится,"—определенно говорят о существовании духовного закона. Мир, безопасность и защита обещаны живущим "под покровом Всевышнего." Закон этот так-же верен теперь и доказуем, как тот факт, что дважды два—четыре.

Книга Мэри Бекер Эдди "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" раскрывает для нас духовную сокровищницу Библии и об'ясняет нам, как мы должны понимать божественные обещания, которые в ней заключаются, и как мы можем ими пользоваться практически. На странице 14 книги текста Мрз. Эдди пишет: "Чтобы 'водвориться у Господа' не достаточно испытывать экстаз или веру эмоционального свойства, а нужно фактически показывать и понимать Жизнь такою, какою нам ее раскрыла Христианская Наука. 'Водвориться у Господа' значит повиноваться закону Бога и абсолютно подчиняться управлению божественной Любви,—управлению Духа, а не материи." И так каждый может найти путь ведущий в обиталище Всевышнего, найти его благодаря духовному представлению о Боге и о человеке, которое мы получаем через изучение Христианской Науки.

Из Христианской Науки мы узнаем, что Бог есть Жизнь. Когда мы начинаем уяснить себе этот факт, хотя-бы в самой слабой степени, то мы становимся здоровее физически, а также и счастливее. Апостол Иоанн говорит (I Иоанна 1:5): "Бог есть свет, и нет в Нем никакой тьмы." В Его обиталище, Его отражении, нет разногласий, нет болезней, нет греха, нет одиночества, или страха, нет ни ненависти, ни эгоизма. Подобные дурные верования не принадлежат Богу, который есть Жизнь. Мы, поэтому, должны их отвергать и определенно держаться только духовных фактов, говорящих нам об истинной Жизни.

Псалмопевец еще заявляет: "Ибо ты сказал: Господь упование мое. Всевышнего избрал ты прибежищем твоим. Не приключится тебе зло, и язва не приблизится к жилищу твоему." Когда мы испытываем чувство страха, то мы впадаем не находимся "под сенью Всевышнего," в пребывании в верования, что имеется какая-то сила, идущая против Бога, против добра. Зная, что Бог есть божественная и всемогущая Любовь, которая всюду на лицо, мы получаем уверенность, что мы защищены, что мы в безопасности, где-бы мы ни находились и какие-бы ни переживали трудности.

В книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 210) Мрз. Эдди пишет: "Хорошие мысли—непроницаемая броня; облеченные в эту броню, вы вполне защищены от нападений всякого заблуждения. И не только вы защищены, но и те на ком покоятся ваши мысли." Сколь утешительно знать, что правильные мысли могут защитить и охранить не только нас самих, но и тех, кого мы любим! Иногда кто нибудь, кто нам дорог, проходит через тяжелое испытание, а мы под месмерическим влиянием человеческого сочувствия готовы спуститься с ним в долину человеческих страданий! В такие минуты мы должны твердо держаться правды о духовной жизни, для того, чтобы забронировать и себя и его правильными мыслями. Мы не можем помочь тому кто страдает давая себя обуять кажущейся реальностью зла, и наоборот: твердо зная правду, зная, что он—чадо Божие, мы поможем мыслями нашими ему и всем кто в этом нуждается.

Нам может казаться, что дурные мысли мешают нам проникнуть "под покров Всевышнего." Горе, раздражение, обида, самосожаление или самоосуждение, приводят нас иногда в такое состояние смущения и растерянности, что нам кажется будто мы ушли "в дальнюю сторону." Но мы можем выйти из этого мрака в одно мгновение, признав, что Бог—наш Отец-Мать, Жизнь все и в себе заключающая. Когда блудный сын пришел в себя, то сказал (Луке 15:18): "Встану, пойду к отцу моему." Смиренно, искренно, и раскаянно он нашел обратный путь к своему месту и всем тем, что ему принадлежало: сознание духовной свободы и духовного господства.

Нет надобности домогаться, чтобы страдания заставили нас искать путь в обиталище Всевышнего. Обетование дано тому, кто живет "под покровом Всевышнего." Жить в каком нибудь месте не значит сидеть туда от времени до времени. Это значит прочно обосноваться в нем, благодаря истинным мыслям. В действительности мы никогда не можем быть разлучены с Богом, потому, что Бог есть жизнь человека.

Живя в тиши и благоденствии, гармонии и счастии, мы должны находить минуту для того, чтобы радоваться и благодарить Дарителя всех благ и помнить, что Бог—единственный источник мира и здоровья, счастья, свободы и господства. Тогда житейские бури будут тщетно ударяться об нас. Когда мы знаем и доказываем на практике то, что реально и истинно, то никакие ложные верования не могут нарушить наше духовное спокойствие. Сами находясь под покровом, в том безопасном месте, которое скрыто от материальных чувств, мы можем помочь тем, кто делает усилия, чтобы найти обратный путь домой.

Следующие строки на странице 4 сборника поэм Мрз. Эдди стали дороги для очень многих, нашедших через Христианскую Науку путь в обиталище Всевышнего:

"Любовь—наше убежище.
Только глазами я вижу сети, западню и ров.
Его обиталище высоко, оно здесь, вблизи.
Он окружает меня, моих и все."

Справки отнесительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Playing Checkers With a Loon

IN THE fall the loon (Colymbus glacialis) came, as usual, to moult and bathe in the pond, making the woods ring with his wild laughter before I had risen. . . . When I went to get a pail of water early in the morning I frequently saw this stately bird sailing out of my cove within a few rods. If I endeavored to overtake him in a boat, in order to see how he would manoeuvre, he would dive and be completely lost, so that I did not discover him again, sometimes, till the latter part of the day. But I was more than a match for him on the surface. He commonly went off in a rain.

As I was paddling along the north shore one very calm October afternoon, for such days especially they settle on to the lakes, like the milkweed down, having looked in vain over the pond for a loon, suddenly one, sailing out from the shore toward the middle a few rods in front of me, set up his wild laugh and betrayed himself. I pursued with a paddle and he dived, but when he came up I was nearer than before. He dived again, but I miscalculated the direction he would take, and we were fifty rods apart when he came to the surface this time, for I had helped to widen the interval; and again he laughed loud and long, and with more reason than before. He manoeuvred so cunningly that I could not get within half a dozen rods of him. Each time, when he came to the surface, turning his head this way and that, he coolly surveyed the water and the land, and apparently chose his course so that he might come up where there was the widest expanse of water and at the greatest distance from the boat. It was surprising how quickly he made up his mind and put his resolve into execution. He led me at once to the widest part of the pond, and could not be driven from it. While he was thinking one thing in his brain, I was endeavoring to divine his thought in mine. It was a pretty game, played on the smooth surface of the pond, a man against a loon. Suddenly your adversary's checker disappears beneath the board, and the problem is to place yours nearest to where his will appear again. Sometimes he would come up unexpectedly on the opposite side of me, having apparently passed directly under the boat. So long-winded was he and so unweariable, that when he had swum farthest he would immediately plunge again, nevertheless; and then no wit could divine where in the deep pond, beneath the smooth surface, he might be speeding his way like a fish, for he had time and ability to visit the bottom of the pond in its deepest part. . . . How surprised must the fishes be to see this ungainly visitor from another sphere speeding his way amid their schools! Yet he appeared to know his course as surely under water as on the surface, and swam much faster there. Once or twice I saw a ripple where he approached the surface, just put his head out to reconnoiter, and instantly dived again. I found that it was as well for me to rest on my oars and wait his reappearing as to endeavor to calculate where he would rise, for again and again, when I was straining my eyes over the surface one way, I would suddenly be startled by his unearthly laugh behind me. But why, after displaying so much cunning, did he invariably betray himself the moment he came up by that loud laugh? Did not his white breast enough betray him? He was indeed a silly loon, I thought. I could commonly hear the plash of the water when he came up, and so also detected him. But after an hour he seemed as fresh as ever, dived as willingly and swam yet farther than at first. It was surprising to see how serenely he sailed off with unruffled breast when he came to the surface, doing all the work with his webbed feet beneath. . . . Occasionally, when he had balked me most successfully and come up a long way off, he uttered a long-drawn unearthly howl, probably more like that of a wolf than any bird; as when a beast puts his muzzle to the ground and deliberately howls. This was his looning—perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here, making the woods ring far and wide. I concluded that he laughed in derision of my efforts, confident of his own resources.—From "Walden," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

With an Audience of None

NIGHT grew deeper, blackness covering our world throughout the circle of the clock. Noon and midnight were only figures on the face of our chronometers. And then at noon on the eleventh day of December, in a calm, the air frigid with the solidity of interstellar space—if such can be imagined—the extreme chill of nothingness, suddenly our double window-panes began to glow. We slipped on our parkas, burst out under the sky—three small figures—looking up, standing, gazing, amazed, held in the awesome grip of reverence; for the black, black sky had caught on fire, the still air growing colder with the light. Mighty blood-red flames circled in the form of a horizontal pinwheel directly overhead. A blue-black corona formed in the zenith. Yellow petals, millions of miles across it seemed, dipped down to the whited hills, their ends dropping bleeding beads. The scene kept changing. "Ah!" Morton, most unimaginative of mortals, came and gripped my hand. We gazed in utter ecstasy. Paul, old Paul, who had seen this many times before, his short legs wide apart, looked up, his bearded face that of a gnome. His lips moved silently in prayer.

Our dogs, slinking about, were dumb.

Wherefore this transcendent beauty? Is it God's design, to reassure us of an ultimate perfection? I like to think so. Nothing man does with color, lights, or fire—his weak attempts at beauty—can approach this glory. It's up there now, in the winter months, showing to an audience of none.

No word, not even inspired words, can tell the transcendent story. Pale and perfect, bluish-green—the prasine tint of a virgin sea first springing into life may be compared with this. Sunsets and sunrises of the line are pale by comparison, for they have not the endless black beyond them. I have seen a star, Polaris, gleaming in the gigantic eye of the corona—a perfect gem.

Such nights came often, but each time some different and seemingly more entrancing pattern would decorate the sky. The center, to the eye on earth, was in the zenith.

On other days and nights, the black vault would spring alive with "merry dancers," white wisps, like tiny glowing veils, . . . Barents, first to winter in the Arctic, but far south of us in the Nova Zembla, saw this. It is seen in Siberia, in Alaska, and in the Antarctic zone, but nowhere else, I believe, do the displays exceed in their impressive grandeur the ones of northern Spitsbergen, close to the Pole.—From "Living Again," by FELIX RIESENBERG, copyright 1937, reprinted with permission from Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Sea Bather's Thoughts

SHE saw her white hand growing brown
Upon the sea's reluctant sand.
She saw the bathers bright with silk
Crimson and yellow . . . rose and milk.
She watched the feet along the water's edge,
Playing a game with small waves breaking there . . .
And one old woman drying her dull hair.
She lay beneath a curtain of the sun.
Dark glasses were her armor . . . she was one
With summer's golden heat
And the sea's everlasting beat
Upon the silences of the sand.
She watched the clouds melting to patterns in the blue.
She lay and wished that fruit trees grow
Along this salty and unending sea,
So that some ripe fruit
Yielding the sweetness of the South
Could fall into her lazy, opened mouth.
She thought how curious it was that sand
Should have a hundred colors in your hand,
While all the time it looked so clear and white,
Seen from a distance when the sea was bright.
At high noon when the others all had gone away
She would claim as hers this summer day,
And lie here silent and alone . . .
Like a white shell or a sea-rounded stone.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 23-24 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937

Sun Blanketed By Corona For Million Miles

Substratosphere Pictures Cause Sensation at Harvard Meeting

Theories Altered

Views Taken From Ground Give Undue Prominence to Coronal Streamers

Photographic proof presented by an amateur observer, that the solar corona is an even, globular blanket covering the sun to a depth of more than 1,000,000 miles, and is not made up of long flaming coronal streamers, was the surprise disclosure made today to astronomers gathered at Harvard for the regular Thursday afternoon colloquium.

Elaborate expeditions were sent out by American, English, Australasian and Japanese observatories to cover the eclipse of June 8 at a tiny atoll in mid-Pacific and from vantage points on the Peruvian coast, yet astronomical opinion places greatest value on the informal, chance findings of two amateurs, Maj. Albert W. Stevens, United States Army flier and stratosphere explorer, and Señor Fernando de Roma, the Peruvian amateur astronomer, who borrowed Harvard equipment in June to obtain the best corona photographs ever made in polarized light.

But the photographs which set today's conference to buzzing, were those of Major Stevens who went to Peru as a member of the Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition and did all his sun-shooting from an airplane in the substratosphere off the coast of Peru.

Photographs and Films Taken

All of Major Stevens' plates clearly show a perfectly even corona surrounding the sun at a depth considerably greater than the diameter of this earth-important blazing star. His photographs include 11 pictures with a 24-inch camera, four with an 8¼-inch camera, and 150 feet of motion picture film made with a six-inch lens.

The usual familiar coronal streamers which have completely dominated eclipse photographs taken from the ground, appear on the Stevens plates as relatively insignificant bright tracery in an immense globular envelope.

"While the great altitude of 25,000 feet at which the Major worked made observations very difficult from the point of physical discomfort, it was largely because of this height that his findings were made," declared Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory. "In the substratosphere he had the advantage of being above about two-thirds of the earth's atmosphere, where dust particles and air molecules give relatively small trouble in photographing such a difficult subject."

May Change Methods

It is highly probable that the work of Major Stevens will lead to changes in the usual methods of eclipse observations, with astronomers making greater use of planes in the future, to carry their instruments up into the stratosphere. Further analysis of the structure of the globular corona must wait until the next favorable eclipse. This occurs in 1940 over South America and South Africa. At this time scientists can study the phenomenon through ultra-violet lens systems and also make use of the spectroscope.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard's authority on solar phenomena, and leader of the Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology expedition to Siberia last year, voiced the formal belief of the conference that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

White Survey Upholds Work of Codman Hill

In Boston Today

Fin Com Hears Engineer's Report

Repairs to George Robert White Fund offices were described as "very expensive work but as a whole well done and the offices rentable," and the total of $75,000 for the waterproofing and piling job at 190-200 Boylston street, "taking all things into consideration, not excessive," according to the report of an engineer retained by trustees of the White fund, presented at the Codman Hill Construction Company investigation today.

These findings—contradicting a report recently made by a Fin Com engineer who declared there had been an overcharge of at least 120 percent—were embodied in a deposition by Armand W. Benoit of Charles T. Main, Inc., engineers, now in Mexico. His report said his conclusions were based upon a study of Codman Hill bills, an examination of repair jobs and an interrogation of William J. Driscoll, president of the construction company, whom Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau yesterday refused temporary suspension of sentence to leave Charles street jail.

Mr. Driscoll's presence as a witness has been sought by the Fin Com to shed light on payments for the so-called "gift contracts" to his firm. He was committed to jail for failure to produce the books and records of his company on work for the White Fund and the city.

The Benoit report was presented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph T. Brennan. Mr. Benoit was the witness turned down when

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

'Slightly Cooler' Weather in Offing

An 18-mile breeze from the southwest and an overcast sky brought relief to Boston today, although no definite break in the sweltering weather could be seen beyond the prospect of "slightly cooler" tomorrow.

The forecast was for "partly cloudy, somewhat oppressively humid, not much change in temperature; Friday fair and not so warm."

The low last night was 71 degrees. At 11 this morning the reading was 74 degrees, and at noon it had advanced to 79.

Abatement Sought By Race Tracks

Collection of back taxes by the cities of Revere and Boston on the Suffolk Downs horse track and Wonderland greyhound racing track appeared remote today as owners insisted on abatement in the rate charged. The situation reached a climax yesterday when Lawrence J. Gillis, Revere tax collector, filed writs of attachment totaling $110,000 against the two tracks. He claimed the amount was due Revere for 1936 taxes.

A similar amount is due Boston, according to City Collector John F. Doherty, who said the next formal effort on this city's part to collect the tax will probably await the first of the year when the tracks will be offered for sale as tax delinquent property.

According to Martin Hays, former Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, and attorney for the dog racing track, the dog interests stand ready to pay their taxes, but object to the rate of 67 cents a square foot while surrounding property is taxed at the rate of seven cents. Mr. Hays said he has applied for an abatement and hopes to clear the matter up within 30 days.

Another Sell-Out For Yankee Game

BULLETIN

The Yankees led the Red Sox 6 to 5 at the end of the fourth inning of today's first game.

The double defeat of the Red Sox yesterday at the hands of the New York Yankees failed to deter Boston fans from storming the gates of Fenway Park this afternoon in the hopes of seeing their local stars turn the tables.

Even the thought that the "crucial" series is "crucial" no longer did not dampen the ardor of nearly 40,000 fans who clamored for at least the consolation of one victory over the slugging Yankees out of the two games scheduled for today.

Yes, it was another sell-out, with registration plates of automobiles jamming the streets of the Fenway showing the colors of all six states. For the news has reached from southern Connecticut to the Canadian border that the Red Sox, potential champions themselves until yesterday's disturbing setback, are still entertaining the probable American League champions and possible world champions for 1937. And there is always the hope that the locals will yet set the world on fire by stumbling into a twin-game victory over one of the hardest hitting Yankee outfits since Miller J. Huggins first turned out that trio of giant bat swingers, Ruth, Gehrig and Lazerri.

Full baseball report: Sports Page.

Freighter Sinks After Crash at Sea

Capable seamanship in an emergency will enable the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl, despite a collision last night 180 miles southeast of Boston in thick fog, with the Danish freighter Maine, to reach Montreal on time on Saturday night with about 900 cruise passengers from New York.

The Maine sank just before noon today, according to wireless reports to coast guard headquarters here this afternoon.

Messages sent from the liner to the Radio Marine Corporation at Chatham, Mass., stated that 23 officers and men of the freighter had been taken off.

A passenger on the cruise ship reported that a 40-foot hole, 40 feet back of the port bow of the Maine, resulted from the collision.

Bank Examiners To Take Tests

Bank examiners employed as late as 1929 are drawing salaries of $4200 a year while others who started 15 to 20 years ago are still plugging along at much lower salaries; assistant examiners have risen from the ranks of junior examiners within a few years, while dozens of their colleagues labored longer without promotions . . . these are conditions that William P. Husband, state bank commissioner, intends to investigate through a general examination of 100 bank examiners.

He ordered the examinations to be held in the Boston Normal Art School during the first three days of next week, the first general tests ever instituted in the bank department, he said. Since this is the bank commissioner's first year in office, Mr. Husband declared he considered it advisable to ascertain to what extent politics had influenced the selection of officials in the bank department.

Windjammer Leaves Coast for First Atlantic Crossing

The Edna Hoyt Under Part Sail in Harbor, Looking Out to Sea

Cavorting Breeze Fills Marblehead Harbor With Sail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 12—With over 400 racing yachts crammed into its well protected harbor and an equal number more of pleasure power cruisers and lofty-masted yawls, schooners and sloops, Marblehead harbor today presents a sharply contrasting picture to former years when clipper ships and hardy fishermen put into this seaport in the days when canvas ruled the sea.

Famous for its facilities for the deepest of keels, Marblehead today set aside its marine trade for the modern descendants of its pioneering ancestors of sail-craft.

Today, speed along the rolling curves of white-scudded foam which daily marks the racing courses of the racers is the question and old-timers shake their heads while watching the frolicking children of the sea perform off this ancient sea quay.

"It's a great change from the old days," they say. "Marblehead used to be a greater port than Boston for fishermen and traders. Salem, Gloucester and Marblehead combined as the most famous seaports in New England in those days."

"Look at them today," they point out, "not one of them able to withstand heavy weather and gales that our old barges took with ease."

Like Toys in Stiff Breeze

In yesterday's knock-down breeze, that at times reached 20-knot proportions, this last statement was easily borne out as over a dozen of the yachts ranging from the International 30-square meters to the small winabouts either tipped over or were disabled.

Motherly Coast Guard cutters hovered around the smallest racers ready at a second's notice to pick up the craft, helpless at the mercy of the wind.

But, it's sport, say the racers.

The old-timers decry the intrusion of foreign-built boats and designs into the racing scheme here. "In the old days, we built our ships here in Marblehead and Salem," they proudly say, "and we cleaned up the British and the pirates with our sail frigates."

Francis L. Herreshoff, one of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Five-Master Hoists Canvas For Cargo Trip to England

Days of Donald, MacKay's tall ships, when Atlantic Avenue wharves were surrounded by "forests" of masts, yards and rigging, were recalled along Boston's waterfront this morning, as the five-sticker Edna Hoyt, last windjammer of her type in active service, hoisted canvas in Boston's upper harbor and moved down stream with aid of the tug Edwin L. Pillsbury, on the first leg of a 30-day run across the Atlantic!

Bound for Halifax, N. S., the Hoyt left port in ballast trim, to pick up 1,500,000 feet of lumber at Halifax, and then head due east for Preston, Eng. It is the first trans-Atlantic crossing ever undertaken by the Hoyt, and will be made exactly in the manner of the windjammers of old, with canvas for power and minus such modern contraptions as radio transmitters.

Sharp Demand for Tonnage

The voyage overseas is a radical departure from the usual itinerary of the Hoyt, such as carrying everything from barrel shooks to coal, and from fertilizers to molasses, the entire length of the Atlantic seaboard.

But demand for tonnage is so great that cargoes for windjammers are now easy to obtain. The Hoyt will take coal from England to the West Indies and then pick up fertilizer or molasses for the United States, according to Capt. Harold G. Foss of Boston, owner of the Hoyt and well posted in the lore of sailing vessels.

Between 25 and 30 days are expected to be taken by the Hoyt to cross the Atlantic, and charters for 50 sailing craft would easily be placed if the boats were available, said Captain Foss today. He deplored the failure to keep other five-stickers in seaworthy condition instead of letting them lie idle at various piers or on the mud.

"As recently as three or four years ago many of these fine old vessels could still have been brought back if any possibility of making a profit with them had been seen," said Captain Foss. "But the present demand came too late. They are now beyond repair."

17 Windjammers Remain

Ocean freights are booming, shipping men admit today, and there is a good demand for sailing vessels to move bulk cargoes. Of the huge fleet of windjammers that once constituted the entire American merchant marine, only 17 remain on the Atlantic seaboard, the largest of which is the Hoyt, according to Captain Foss.

The Hoyt is one of the 58 five-masters built during the last 50 years in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut shipyards. She was constructed in 1920 at a cost of about $280,000—one of the last big sailing vessels to be built in the United States and the final five-sticker to be produced.

Built at Thomaston, Maine, the Hoyt is of 1512 gross tons, 224 feet in length, 41.1 feet beam and 20.8 feet depth of hold. She has just discharged a cargo of 1650 tons of salt, brought to Boston from Turks Island, southernmost unit of the Bahama group, a voyage that occupied 17 days and included five days becalmed.

Capt. George W. Hopkins of Baltimore, commands the Hoyt, which for a long time was under command of Capt. Robert W. Ricksen, of Malden.

Becalmed for Five Days

To the skipper, the voyage to Boston from Turks Island was only "a fair run" that would have been covered in 12 days were it not for the five days lost off Nantucket Lightship when they were becalmed. He carries a crew of nine.

Wherever the Hoyt makes port, with her five masts towering above piersheds, and her graceful lines and clean "shipshape" appearance attracting attention, a crowd of interested persons wend their way to the ship. Many want to book passage. "I could fill her up with passengers if we were in that trade," Captain Hopkins said.

"Scores of youths, adventure-bent, come aboard ship in every port we visit, seeking jobs," he said. "But experienced men are needed for this type of vessel."

Captain Hopkins has had command of the Hoyt for about five months. His predecessor, Captain Ricksen, is now skipper of the four-masted schooner Herbert L. Rawding, in the Maritime Provinces lumber trade, and which was towed into Vineyard Haven this week by the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin, after a storm disabled its rudder.

Quincy Expects Boom From New Port Facilities

Appropriation of $456,400 to dredge the channel in Town River, will start an industrial boom such as Quincy has never experienced E. J. MacEwan, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, predicted today.

"The new channel," he declared, "will make it possible for cargo ships of the largest size to come into Town River. The army engineers in their report on the project to Secretary of War Henry H. Woodring estimated that the city will receive at least $39,000 each year in increased tax revenues because of the development along the river front.

"Abutters on the river have agreed to construct about $100,000 worth of bulkheads to retain the mud dredged from the river, thus creating new taxable land. Large boats coming into the wharves will make it possible for granite quarries to get low ocean rates on shipments which will place them in more competitive condition with other granite centers."

Actual dredging will start this fall and is made possible through a federal grant of $320,400, while the state has already appropriated $68,000 for the project. The city of Quincy will act on a bond issue for a similar amount for the city's share in the development of Town River. The combined appropriations will aggregate $456,400.

According to Mr. MacEwan much of the dredgings will be dumped into Broad Meadows, raising that land to a point about six feet over the high water mark, making the meadows a valuable site for industrial development. Supporters for the plan believe that the development will make Quincy a leading port for freight shipments in New England.

Variety in Menu Is Chief Demand In Rail Strike

WAREHOUSE POINT, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—A strike among members of a New Haven railroad construction gang in a demand for different kinds of sandwiches in lunches and green vegetables only had ended yesterday after 100 men quit their jobs and were given transportation to New York.

W. H. Brooks, Hartford Division superintendent of the railroad, said most of the 265 employees who are rock-ballasting the railroad's line from here to Windsor "struck" yesterday. He said the men paid $1.10 daily each for their board.

One of the items on the menu to which the strikers objected most strenuously, Mr. Brooks said, was canned beans.

"We have the same kind of beans on our table at home and never find any fault with them," he said.

Part Service To Nantasket Is Promised

Strike Holds Up all but One Boat—No Return Passage Guaranteed

Negotiations Go On

Ice Strike Is Settled and Regular Deliveries Are Resumed in City

Inconveniences that came to Bostonians during the continued hot spell yesterday owing to two strikes were partly relieved today.

Ice deliveries were resumed in full as striking ice men returned to work and spasmodic service was provided by the Boston-Nantasket Steamboat Company between this city and the beach resort.

The walk-out of half the ice men of greater Boston was ended at 7 o'clock last night as the strikers and officers of the Metropolitan Ice Company agreed to arbitrate their differences, if continued negotiations failed.

The seamen's strike aboard the Nantasket vessels continued today, however, with delayed and highly uncertain service provided by crews who, the union claimed, were strike-breakers.

Only One of 4 Ships

The company attempted to operate only one of its four vessels—the Town of Hull. This steamer, newest of the fleet, brought a load of commuters from Hull and Nantasket at 7:45 a. m. and, officials said, would sail from Rowes Wharf, Boston, for a return trip at 5:20 p. m.

The three other vessels, the Nantasket, Mayflower and Allerton, were taken to Hull and tied up for the duration of the strike.

On the blackboard at Rowe's Wharf, a notice read: "On account of labor trouble, steamer service will be irregular. No return passage is guaranteed."

Efforts of the company appeared to be concentrated on caring for residents of the Hull-Nantasket peninsula, who are regular commuters to business houses in Boston. With the usual hourly service absent, and no assurance of return passage, excursionists who wished to enjoy the facilities of Nantasket Beach while the hot weather continued were virtually barred from travel.

Conference on Ice

Meanwhile, officers of the Metropolitan Ice Company planned to confer tomorrow with representatives of the Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs and Helpers Union over the union demands. The company previously has agreed to virtually all requests of the union, except the closed shop, to which the firm says it is firmly opposed.

If an agreement is not reached in the negotiations, any disputed points are to be submitted to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for final decision, according to Henry Kelleher, business agent of the union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Both sides have agreed to accept the board's award as final, he said.

Ship strike negotiations continued before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at Boston, with the union asking not only reinstatement of two officers, whose discharge precipitated the strike, but also increased wages, an 8-hour instead of a 9-hour day, and better living conditions on the boats.

Cost Declared Prohibitive

Company officials said the demands would require the hiring of an additional relief crew, more than doubling the labor cost of the line, and that this could not be afforded.

The ship walk-out was the first to be conducted by the new Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic, whose formation has threatened added warfare among rival unions on the eastern seacoast.

The strike is regarded as a test of strength of the new group—the third major organization to seek to enroll the crews of American vessels.

It is formed along industrial lines, taking in all types of crew members, from seamen, deck hands and firemen to stewards and licensed officers, and is made up of men who are dissatisfied with the old International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the more radical and recently-formed National Maritime Union, friendly with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

It is expected the new group will battle both of the older unions, which recently have been fighting each other with sit-downs intended

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

New Deal Contest Hinted for Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12—Vague stirring of a New Deal-Anti-New Deal contest within the ranks of Connecticut Democrats that may develop into opposition to United States Senator Augustin Lonergan in 1938 is providing warm weather gossip among the politicians.

Senator Lonergan, a Democratic campaigner long before the election of President Roosevelt and a dissenter at times from New Deal doctrine since President Roosevelt has been in office, comes up for re-election a year from next November. His opposition to the President's Supreme Court proposal is being used to sound out sentiment for a more ardent New Dealer in his place.

The trial balloon takes the form

The Week in Connecticut

of "mention" of Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport, former member of the Democratic National Committee from Connecticut, as a potential rival. Mr. McNeil, a refusing to comment on the proposal, says only that it is too warm to talk politics.

Mr. McNeil, personal friend of the President, of Postmaster General James A. Farley and of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, answers the specifications, however, of a candidate who could be counted as a "thick and thin" New Dealer. Last week the discussion of a possible contest for Senator Lonergan's place in Washington got a vigorous start when Mr. McNeil held a reception at his Black Rock Harbor home for Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan.

There were no speeches. Governor Murphy was there just for a rest, it was said. But there were invited to meet him a hundred or more of the town committee chairmen and other local Democratic leaders who will have much to say about the selection of delegates to the Democratic state convention that in 1938 will pick the nominee for the Senate.

The basis of any campaign against Senator Londergan is the theory that Connecticut Democrats, and the voters generally, are still for Roosevelt as strongly as they were in 1936 and that they want in Washington only senators and representatives who can be counted on to support the President.

Flood Control Confusion

The present confusion over Connecticut River flood control is not adding to New Dpal enthusiasm in this State. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who has gone on record repeatedly for the original four-state compact, in which the states reserved to themselves any benefits from power development, has been silent on the new proposal from Washington, scrapping this compact.

Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, one of the three Connecticut commissioners in the writing of the original compact, was not as cau-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, threatening, somewhat oppressively humid this afternoon, tonight and Friday, probably with occasional local shower; moderate southwesterly winds.

All New England States: Probably showers tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, weather somewhat overcast, probably with showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	86	Minneapolis	66	76
Bermuda	84	86	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	66	88	New York	72	82
Denver	66	88	Norfolk	70	88
Helena	62	90	Philadelphia	70	84
Kansas City	68	92	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	56	72
Miami	80	88	Washington	72	86

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 12. B—Maximum, Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:24 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Friday, 6:51 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray. 4, 7:00, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Kent Taylor.

Metropolitan—

"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 1:45, 6:26, 7:36, 10:15. Stage: "Stepping The Town" and the Swing-o-Pators.

Cyclorama—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 3:30 and 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Climbing the Himalayas," "Royal Ballet," Tchaikowski's "Italian Caprice," "Little Maestro," "Jack Denny," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. 2, 4:50, 7:50, 10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 9:20. Tomorrow: "New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner. Also "The 13th Chair."

State and Orpheum—
"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 5:26, 10:10. Also, "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 8:06, 8:38. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Mona Bryant.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Boston—
"Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 3:45, 5:30, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero and Irving Pichel. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Also "Windjammer," with George O'Brien.

Fine Arts—
"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "My Heart Is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

University—
"Elephant Boy," 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Meet the Missus," featuring Victor Moore and Helen Broderick. 5, 8:00, 8:15.

Tremont—
"History Is Made at Night," featuring Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. 2 p. m., 4:45, 7:35, 9:50, 10:14. Also "Seventh Heaven," with James Dunn, Davis jr. and Louise Latimer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:15.

Arts and Sports Events

News and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Memorial—
"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8. Also, "Love in a Bungalow," 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:30. Tonight: Preview at 7, and 10:15 of Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor."

Modern—
"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 9, 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery and Marian Davies. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:00, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin." Fenway: 1:30, 5:00, 7:45, 10:30. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:30, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Mary the Girl," with Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," presented by the Radcliffe Choral Orchestra and the Handel Choral Association under conductorship of Harvard University, Cambridge, 8.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Tango Ensemble, Guitar Mandolin and Quartet. Assisted by the Brest Ensemble, Stanley Russell, conductor. Down Road, Brookline, 8:15.

Adult Recreation Project—
Entertainment and music, exhibitions. Dorchester Manor, 600 Morton Street, Mattapan, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Egyptian Art by Miss Millett, 11.

G. O. P. Gain Forecast By Committeewoman From Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The prediction that the Republicans will re-elect next year all of the 10 present Republican House members from Massachusetts and "pick up one or two in addition," was made here by Mrs. Margaret Green of Holyoke, Republican national committeewoman, Republican national committeewoman.

Mrs. Green, here for the meeting to select a director of woman's activities for the Republican National Committee, added that "if the state chose 10 Republican Representatives in 1936, it is reasonable to expect it may choose more in 1938." She mentioned the Seventh District seat, held by the late Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) and the Third District seat, occupied by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), as possible Republican conquests.

The recent Supreme Court enlargement battle revealed, she stated, that "public opinion and not a dictatorship rules, and this will prove of lasting and helpful significance." In developments in Congress this summer, the Massachusetts committeewoman sees "encouragement for the Republicans. There is no question but that there is a yeasting in the political field with the indications the voters will turn to saner and more careful leadership."

McCormack and Mayoralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston is still being urged to run for mayor of Boston and he is still keeping his decision, if he has reached any, a secret. It is believed that Mr. McCormack would prefer to remain in Congress and that he will try to keep himself from being forced into the mayoralty race. In any event, he is not expected to make any public statement this month.

Plenty of pressure is being put on Mr. McCormack to become a candidate. He is being told, by friends and supporters, that he is the man to be elected and thereby solve a situation that has some of the Democratic leaders alarmed. The latter fear that election of either Maloolm E. Nichols or former Gov. James M. Curley would hurt Democratic chances in the next state election.

Mr. McCormack has a position in the House that he is not willing to relinquish lightly. He is near the top of the Ways and Means Committee, which handles tax and tariff legislation, and by the law of averages might become its chairman before long. He is an assistant to House Leader Rayburn and has several times been mentioned as the next leader.

Mr. McCormack, it is claimed, has a machine on the ground, the twelfth congressional district machine that is functioning well. Beyond that, it is argued, he would enter the contest from Washington free from entanglements and difficulties that beset other candidates. He would gather many votes that otherwise would go unwillingly to some other candidate. But all this talk is getting nowhere, so far as surface indications go. Probably in a month or so Mr. McCormack will let something be known definitely.

Votes for Radio Amateurs Tallied With Quick Precision

Behind the Microphone

Listeners who vote their choice among Major Bowes' amateurs tonight may have wondered sometimes what the scene is like where the count is recorded in New York.

A call on "Murray Hill 8-9023" or to the "honor city" telephone number announced over the air by the Major himself eventually brings either your voice or your vote to two small rooms in the CBS Hammerstein Theater studios in New York.

Here around long tables sit some 50 telephone operators and assisting them are two supervisors and three tally clerks. The whole scene is presided over by H. A. Moseley who worked out the telephone tabulation system. In front of each operator are several different blank forms to record the New York city and honor city votes.

As each operator records a vote the sheet is picked up and delivered to the tally clerks who swiftly record the total vote cast for each amateur performer. When the time arrives for the Major to announce the vote already cast a CBS page boy has by this time taken the elevator to the studio on the roof and deposited the tallies in the Major's hand.

This system of tabulation reminds one of the manner in which votes are tabulated in legislative bodies. And this seems fitting since Mr. Moseley describes himself as a "parliamentarian." That is, he is an authority on parliamentary procedure, conventions and elections of all kinds. Mr. Moseley became interested in being a parliamentarian as a student at New York City College when students used to ask him to straighten out problems of procedure not covered by Robert's Rules of Order. He has read up on the subject from the old Roman Senate to the English Parliament of 1285.

Oddly enough, Mr. Moseley is so busy on Thursday nights supervising the voting that he hasn't heard the Major's program for the two-year period he has been working for the program!

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Vernacular of the Air

"English as she is spoke" in radio studios:

Arsenic, a boresome program.

Burps, noises heard on long-distance transmission lines.

Clambake, a pretentious program, loosely rehearsed.

Drooling, unimportant talking added to kill time.

Eight-ball, a black ball-shaped microphone with a 300-degree beam.

From hunger, anything that is trouble.

Goose-neck, a microphone with a flexible neck, gallows-shape.

Hot switch, rapid program transfer from one point to another.

In the beam, within range of mike or loudspeaker.

Jam session, ad lib and very peppy rendition of pop tune.

Kill the mike, turn off current of microphone.

Lady Macbeth, superannuated tragedienne.

Mike-mugger, artist who works too near the microphone.

Nemo, any program originating outside the studios.

On the button, a program ending exactly on time.

Pancake turner, technician operating double-faced records.

Q. S. O., "are you in communication with?"

Reading high-hat, reading script with over-aloof manner.

Step it up, increase the volume.

Talking in his beard, speaking with muffled voice.

Under, program too short for its allotted time.

V. C., vocal chorus.

Woodshed, a severe rehearsal.

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Programs of High Standard

New England listeners who do a bit of distance dialing, provided their sets will tune to 1550 kilocycles, would do well some night this coming week by trying to log Station WQXR in New York City.

WQXR is one of the few high fidelity stations in the United States (a fact which you'll soon appreciate if you own a high fidelity set) and occupies the spectrum immediately below the normal radiocast band. (You'll find it below WMEX in Boston.)

We couldn't begin to give you all of WQXR's program, but suffice to say they are of a consistently high level. In the main the station resorts to high class recordings, a few select studio orchestral ensembles and well-chosen speakers. Here, for instance, are a few of their features during the week, Aug. 15 to 21:

Yours for the Asking

Sunday: 8-9 p. m.—All-Wagner program.
Monday: 9-9:30 p. m.—Madrigal Singers.
9:30-9:45—"Poetic License," A. M. Sullivan, guest.
Tuesday: 7-8 p. m.—Liszt-Schumann concert.
9-10 p. m.—Federal Radio Theater presents Hendrik Ibsen's "The Pillars of Society."
Wednesday: 6:30-6:45 p. m.—"Current Public Tastes in Best Sellers," Quincy Howe, editorial department, Simon and Schuster.
7-8 p. m.—Wagner's "Siegfried," Acts 1 and 2.
9-9:30 p. m.—"Can It Be Done?," program for and by inventors.
Thursday: 6:30-6:45 p. m.—"The New Wage and Hour Bill," John A. Zellers, director, New York Board of Trade.
7-8 p. m.—All-Liszt program.
9-9:45 p. m.—"Music and Ballet," conducted by Irving Deakin.
Friday: 4-5 p. m.—Handel-Wagner-Beethoven program.
6:30-6:45 p. m.—"The Rise of Vigilantism in the United States," Albert L. Wirin, American Civil Liberties Union.
9-10 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan: Act 2, "Yeomen of the Guard"; act 2, "Iolanthe."
Saturday: 7-8 p. m.—Beethoven's Sixth "Pastoral" Symphony.

Super Road Urged In Rhode Island To Aid Through Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 12—If the Warwick City Council can win over state officials to their program, motor travel over Rhode Island's shore line route from Boston to New York will be safer, speedier and shorter.

Next Tuesday night Gov. Robert E. Quinn; Charles F. McElroy, state director of public works; John V. Kiely, chief of the division of roads and bridges, and representatives of the civic societies of the city and neighboring communities, have been invited to sit in while the council explains its plan for the construction of a four-lane super-highway, extending from the Greenwood bridge along the East Greenwich Bay.

Although the stretch is but three and a half miles, it would eliminate three grade crossings and also eliminate congestion on the Post road, where machines now travel at a snail's pace.

Hollywood Duets—Impending on Boston Screens

Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles
In "Stella Dallas," Coming to the State and Orpheum

Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat
In "Knight Without Armor" Due at the Keith-Memorial

Barton MacLane Ann Sheridan
In "San Quentin," Current at the Paramount and Fenway

War Department Asked for Sample Flood Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — New England members of Congress were today waiting to hear from Secretary of War Woodring whether he will agree to the request of Senator Malone of Connecticut to draw up a sample flood control pact so that the states may have a definite idea what they would get under the Administration-endorsed compact bill introduced last week.

This measure, put in by Senator Brown of New Hampshire, and Representative Casey of Massachusetts, is a general permissive resolution, authorizing the states to draw up purely flood control pacts. Attorney General Daly of Connecticut recommended to Senator Malone that since the states found they made mistakes in the present compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys, it would be wise for them to know definitely just what would be approved in the suggested new compacts.

In writing to Secretary Woodring, Senator Maloney said: "It seems to me that Mr. Daly's suggestion is reasonable and appropriate. Officials of Connecticut and these other New England states have labored for a long time in preparing a flood compact, and now that it fails to meet with approval here, Mr. Daly feels that the sensible approach to the problem is to have a tentative compact drawn by you or the Federal authorities. This would give the states a chance to know, providing they decided to again take action, that the various Federal agencies would approve the compact."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Connecticut Towns Get WPA Projects

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Representative William J. Fitzgerald of Norwich, Conn., announced that President Roosevelt had approved four Works Progress allocations for Middletown and New London, Conn.

Middletown received two $972 allocations to employ women on binding and repairing of school textbooks. Middletown also received $11,707 for transcribing and cataloging records in the office of the mayor, park board, community service, and health and public work departments.

An allocation of $4284, was granted New London for checking and cross filing records in certain city departments.

Federal Writers Trace Pittsfield's Woolen Industry

Pittsfield's woolen industry, long a leader in this state, owes its development in large part to the activities of two far-sighted individuals who, starting in the early 1800's soon became accepted as experts in their respective fields.

Such, in effect, is the story of Arthur Schofield and Elkanah Watson, as compiled by research workers and writers of the Massachusetts Federal Writers' Project whose volume "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People" will be released for sale on Aug. 15.

Schofield, who had earlier erected the first practical woolen mill in America at Byfield, in 1801 established himself in Pittsfield. This second establishment, says the FWP material, became known as "the cradle of Pittsfield manufacturers."

A few years later Watson, then raising sheep in Albany, removed himself and his woolly flock to Pittsfield and got in on the ground floor of the coming boom as one of the principal wool suppliers.

Schofield's mechanical genius apparently was enough to corner the local market on textile machinery. For instance, his wool carding machine was about the best of its time and was in "use all over the country."

Thus, all that remained to close the market and establish a practical monopoly in finished textiles was a continuous source of raw material; this Watson undertook to accomplish.

His was the motivating influence behind the organization in 1810 of the first agricultural society in America. The result, if not the aim of this society, was to increase the production of wool. To farmers already engaged in sheep raising, the tremendous possibilities of the expansion of the woolen textile industries were adequately represented. Production of wool showed an almost immediate increase.

Thus, almost solely through the efforts of two men, Pittsfield became the leading textile center of western Massachusetts.

'Stella Dallas' Comes Back As Miss Dietrich Sees Russia

Movies of Moment

In a speculative business like that of the screen—or the theater, for that matter—it is not surprising that previous successes are regarded with an uncommon degree of respect. Earlier pictures, popular players, trends in entertainment, bits of acting and even the names of movies that have brought response at the box-office are hopefully considered as likely ingredients for the proper formula to guarantee financial profits. So there are such things as re-makes, new editions of familiar stories, "standard brand" titles and movie cycles.

All of these things may be observed to greater or less degree in the new films coming to Boston this week. The most conspicuous example, perhaps, is in "Stella Dallas," which is due at the State and Orpheum tomorrow. Made a number of years ago, it proved a huge success. It was a turning point, so it is said, in the career of Samuel Goldwyn, though that gentleman in his lively career has had so many turning points that it is difficult to say which of them deserves superlative rating.

At all events, Mr. Goldwyn decided to use the story again. He engaged King Vidor, who is a skilful craftsman with a large reputation, to direct the new production, and enrolled Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale for leading parts in unfolding the narrative of the mother who gave up her daughter so that the child could have the benefit of gentle surroundings.

In 1925, when the film first reached the screen, it was acted in silence. Now it is accompanied with dialogue. In that and in the new cast and direction presumably lies the chief difference between the present and earlier versions. For the rest, Mr. Goldwyn is a sentimentalist, who, when he sets his hand to a revival, clings resolutely to the traditions of the past.

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'Trade Marked'

In another direction the influence of the movie past may be observed in the films due today at the Metropolitan, and at the Paramount and Fenway. At the Metropolitan, the new picture bears the title of "Artists and Models." Now that is what might be called a trademark name, borrowed for the screen, that stems from a more distinguished series of musical revues, such as Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," Mr. White's "Scandals" or the "Greenwich Village Follies." Not much resemblance, perhaps, may be discovered between the current film and its theatrical ancestor, but the name has a ring of familiarity. And that, according to movie tenets, counts. The cast will include Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen and Martha Raye. There will also be a story to provide excuse for songs and spectacle. On the stage for entertainment "in person" will be Jane Pickens and Harry Savoy in a concoction called, "Stepping the Town."

At the Paramount and Fenway the hand of the screen past may be seen in the form of the once all-conquering prison cycle. The chief film here is "San Quentin," exploring behind the walls of a penal institution. The emphasis this time is different and lies on the business of parole. The players are Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan and Barton MacLane. The other film at these two theaters is "Marry the Girl," a farcical affair introducing among others Mary Boland, Frank McHugh, Hugh Herbert, Carol Hughes, Allen Jenkins and Mischa Auer.

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Romance in Russia

Apart from such classifications, is "Knight Without Armor," one of the superior productions of the summer season, that reaches the Keith Memorial this evening in two previews, one at 6:45 and the other at 10:15 o'clock. A romantic affair, deriving from a James Hilton story, it turns to Russia at the time of the revolution for its background, makes Marlene Dietrich a countess, and disguises Robert Donat as a gentleman in the English intelligence service who comes to the rescue of the lady. Jacques Feyder, who has a way with such movie adventures, has directed.

Accompanying this film will be "Super-Sleuth" with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern as protagonists in a mixture of mysteries and humors, a fairly familiar movie combination.

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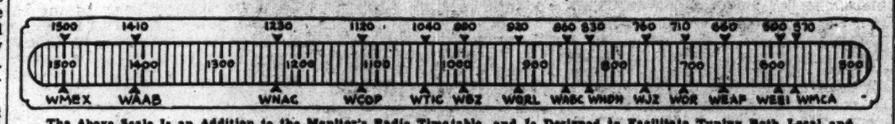
Remembered Flavors

In the list of revivals for the week are listed "Transatlantic Tunnel"—with Madge Evans, Richard Dix, Leslie Banks, C. Aubrey Smith, George Arliss and Walter Huston among the many players—and "My Heart Is Calling"—with Jan Kiepura warbling as merrily as ever—both returning for renewed engagements at the Fine Arts. In both cases the entertainment has been previously tested and the quality is known.

At the Keith-Boston, Peter Lorre, once an ornament of the German screen, turns up in "Think Fast, Mr. Moto," as the detective invented by J. P. Marquand. At the same theater, the double bill due Friday will include "Windjammer," with George O'Brien undergoing varied adventures in an effort to serve a subpoena on a wealthy yachtsman.

E. F. M.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Senate speakers	Lucille and Lanny	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	News; Tony Russell	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	Lowell Thomas, news	Real Life Drama; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists		John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	NBC musicale	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Tuneful Tunes"
7:45 Ray Black's Orch.	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Columbia Concert	"Gun Smoke Law":	Vallee Hour: Ramon Novarro; Miriam Hopkins; Ted Shelton; Tommy Riggs; orch.	International Salon: soloist; chorus; orchestra	Organesque
8:15 Orchestra, Phillip	western drama		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Blues Serenade"; orch.
8:30 James, guest conductor	Berkshire Symphonic Festival: all-Wagnerian program by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor; Olin Downes,		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Rhythm Serenade
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour		Charles Winsinger with Show Boat: Mary Boland; vocalists; Meredith Willson's Orch.	Joe Sander's Orchestra	Jack Ward's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour			Joe Sander's Orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour			Pat Barnes Opera	Herb's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour			Pat Barnes Opera	Benny Meroff's Orch.
10:00 "Your Adventure";	music critic, commentator	Music Hall with Bob Burns; Claude Rains; Dalies Frantz; Fay Wray; Foursome	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons			"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	Boston Symphony		"Musical Revue"; vocal soloists; Henry Weber	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	Four Showmen			Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Rondelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	Jack Brown—Orchestra
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sports report	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 Emerson Gill's Or.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Harold Stern's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Emerson Gill's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Harold Stern's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; dramatic sketch; news	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children		Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Network speaker
10:30 CBS piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello Peggy"; sketch	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show: soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Wake Up and Live	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	U. S. Marine Band	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet.	Organ recital	"Street Forum"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Concert Hall: Kreiner String Quartet	NBC Radio Guild: "As a Man Thinks"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn baseball game	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 Organ recital	NBC Radio Guild: "As a Man Thinks"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital		"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sport reports
3:45		"The O'Neills"; sketch		Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"		Sport reports
4:30 Network program	"Club Matinee"	Joan Edwards, songs	Boston Bees - Brooklyn baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
5:00 "Young Prodigies"	Al Bernard, songs	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Bion Boys	Doris Tirrel, organist	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Canadian program	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Serenade; popular	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Books Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan: organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Broadway Varieties;	Irene Rich in sketch;	Leaflie Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	"Music for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Harmonia ensemble		"Music for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";		Happy Felton's Orch.	Jack Brown's Orch.
8:45 Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch		"Let's Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	"Believe It or Not";	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. Court of Human Relations; sketch	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic, musical	Robert L. Ripley		Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park; Chicago		Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra		Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Evenings With Papa Haydn"; drama	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocal soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Les Miserables"; Orson Wells; orchestra	David McSweeney, songs
10:15		"First Nighter"; sketch		"Organesque"
10:30 Henry A. Wallace,	Liedersingers; Quartet	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; pop	Jack Brown's Orch.
10:45 Sec. of Agriculture	"Bringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson		Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Herb's Orchestra
11:30 Count Basie's Or.	"Number Nine"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	CBS dance music	W. Bryant's Orch.
11:45 Count Basie's Or.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	CBS dance music	W. Bryant's Orch.

Walsh Approves Flood Parley

Enthusiastic approval of an immediate conference between President Roosevelt and the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island to iron out difficulties over the two flood control compacts now before Congress, as proposed last night by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, was voiced in a telegram received by the Governor this afternoon from Senator David I. Walsh.

"I think your suggestion for immediate conference between President and Governors of signatory states an excellent one and I will try to arrange it," Senator Walsh declared.

The conference was urged in a telegram sent to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, in which Governor Hurley joined the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut in stoutly opposing the President's proposal that the Federal Government be given control of power and conservation rights in connection with the 10 reservoirs to be constructed under the compact.

Unless the Federal Government and the four states come to an agreement, plans for control work on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers will be scrapped, and New England will be forced to face the future with little more protection than was available in the floods of March, 1936, for the states alone would not be able to bear the total expense of the projects.

In his letter, the Governor wrote: "The contention is made that if the compacts are approved there might be an interference with the Federal Government's present control of power and water conservation for power purposes. I am convinced that the rights of the United States in this instance are not in jeopardy.

"The vesting of title in lands and rights of way within the commonwealth in the Federal Government, as proposed in S. J. Res. 198, would, in my opinion, constitute an unjustifiable invasion of the rights of the state. The inherent rights of Massachusetts must not be destroyed. I subscribe as strongly to this sentiment as I do to the proposition that all rights of the Federal Government must also be preserved."

M. I. T. to Erect $1,400,000 School Of Architecture

Detailed plans for Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new $1,400,000 School of Architecture, to be constructed on Massachusetts Avenue alongside the Institute's other educational buildings, were announced by officials last night.

The new school, designed by Welles Bosworth, member of the class of 1889 who was architect for the entire Technology group when it was erected in 1916, is scheduled to be completed in September, 1938.

Designed as part of the Institute's extensive expansion plans, the building will carry on the pilaster treatment of the rest of the buildings and will have a low dome over its vestibule.

The basement will be occupied by laboratories, classrooms and mechanical equipment. On the first floor will be offices and an exhibition hall. Nearly half of the second floor, it is planned, will be given over to a library, housing one of the most valuable collections of architectural works in the country. The other half will contain various offices and classrooms. On the third floor will be found architectural design rooms and a museum hall, while the fourth floor will contain a commons room, drafting rooms and a modeling studio.

Thermoid Co. Shows Progress

NEW YORK (AP)—Thermoid Co., a maker of automobile brake linings, with principal plant at Trenton, N. J., reports net profit for the six months ended June 30, last, of $350,381, equal to 65 cents a share after preferred dividends. This compares with $140,856, or 13 cents a share, in the first half of 1936.

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
Annual August Sale
HIGH GRADE
BLANKETS
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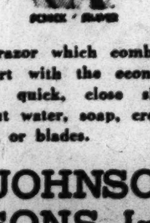
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Tax Battle Breaks Party Lines In New Hampshire Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12—The New Hampshire House of Representatives is in the midst of the most ardent battle in this the longest session in history. All party lines are being broken and where harmony had existed between groups of the lawmakers conflict now reigns.

The entire difficulty centers about the relief question. Cities and towns throughout the state are watching the battle closely not only because of the effect it may have on their relief expenditures and their tax rate but because they cannot send out their tax bills until the legislative battle is ended. Property tax bills are usually out long before this time of year.

The town of Warner is asking its property owners to pay part of their taxes as soon as possible with the balance payable when the rate is determined. In the city of Manchester and other places payments are being received on account but nobody knows what the rate will be.

Stalled on Relief Question

The state House of Representatives yesterday admitted its inability to enact relief legislation this week when it passed a measure extending the life of the state Board of Welfare and Relief, which would have expired the 15th, to the end of the month. This is the third time that the tenure of this board has been extended temporarily since it first expired June 30. It has simply been continued as an agency to handle the distribution of Federal grants and has been without state funds for some time.

The battle which now persists in the House and which will be resumed next Tuesday, is over a move to bring state relief aid to the communities of the state, with few exceptions, to a close and return the relief problem to the local communities. This move came as a result of the inability of the lawmakers to enact a tax program which would be necessary if state relief assistance is to be continued. All of the other relief programs would require tax legislation to provide the necessary funds.

Burden on Communities

Of course, those communities with low relief expenses in proportion to their total property valuation look to the move with favor, while the lawmakers from the communities having heavy proportion relief loads are opposing the measure. Observers in and about the State House are inclined to believe that the majority favors enactment of the measure with the minority fighting in hopes that some of the lawmakers will change their stand.

Officials have been in Washington where they have been assured by federal authorities that the move would not shut off federal assistance for old age, blind and other types of cases for which federal funds are ordinarily furnished. The proposed measure provides that the State pay 25 per cent of the cost of old age and blind assistance, and the entire cost of mothers' aid. The Federal Government would reimburse the State for a half of this expense. The State's expense of this relief program would be met without enactment of new tax legislation.

Roy Declared Ballot Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—New England's election case, the Roy-Jenks contest in the first New Hampshire Congressional District, is expected to be settled by the House on Wednesday. A House elections committee, by a strict party vote of six to three, recommended yesterday that Alphonse Roy, Democrat, should have the seat now held by Representative Arthur B. Jenks, Republican. It is expected that the Democratic House will approve the report of its elections committee.

Before the vote is reached in the House, however, Representative Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, will try to have consideration of the case ruled out of order, he said today. He will invoke an old House rule which states that an election contest must be reported to the House from committee within six months of the beginning of the session. He will point out that the Jenks-Roy case was reported to the House after six months from the start of the session. Members said today they don't recall this rule ever having been invoked before and pointed out that most elections contests have reached the House in violation of its time limit.

House leaders maintain that Speaker William B. Bankhead will overrule the proposed Tobey point of order. They emphasize that existing election case procedural rules make it almost impossible for a case to reach the House for action within six months of the start of the session. These rules require a certain period for the taking of evidence outside of Washington and various other periods of time, 30 days each in most cases, for the filing of sundry briefs and rebuttals, so that in all well over six months is usually consumed in getting a case to a House committee. It is argued that present rules of procedure as well as House custom nullify the old rule that Mr. Tobey will bring forward.

No member of the New Hampshire congressional delegation made any comment today on the verdict of the house elections committee.

Montreal Harbor Studied as Aid To Boston Port Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 12—How this city has developed and administered its harbor was studied today by nine members of a research commission appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to evolve a plan of development for the Port of Boston.

The commission, headed by State Senator C. F. Haley, began a series of tours of inspection aboard the tugboat, Sir Hugh Allan. Members praised the Port of Montreal as "offering one of the best pictures of efficient port co-operation in North America."

Inspection has already been made of other harbor facilities and port administrations, including those at New York and Albany.

Partial Service Is Resumed For Nantasket Boats

(Continued From Page 9)

to force employers to oust each other's groups.

The new marine transport organization has been created by agents of the powerful and semi-independent International Longshoremen's Association, headed by Joseph P. Ryan of New York, and is affiliated with the longshoremen's organization. If successful, it will add much to Mr. Ryan's power through control of both ship and dock workers along the Atlantic seaboard.

The longshoremen's group is nominally affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Ford Officer Declares Union Free to Hand Out Papers at Somerville

An official of the Ford Motor Company assembly plant at Somerville, Mass., said today that organizers of the United Automobile Workers would be permitted to "distribute all the papers they want" to Ford workers, provided they do not do so "in the plant or on company property."

This statement was made in answering charges of Sidney Jonas, regional director of the union, that he and another organizer, Chester W. Bixby, were "manhandled and forced off the sidewalk" yesterday by Ford service men, as they distributed copies of the Ford edition of the union's weekly newspaper, the United Automobile Worker.

The company spokesman also called the "manhandling" story "an absolute lie . . . the bunk . . . made up to get publicity." He denied that the organizers, as charged by Mr. Jonas, had been forced to give out the papers from the street because the company claimed the sidewalk as its property.

"Somerville police intervened and ruled that the distribution could take place, provided the organizers moved back and forth off the sidewalk near the plant and did not step on any of Ford's property," stated Mr. Jonas. "When the service men found that they could not stop the distribution by the above means, they attempted by various ruses to get the papers away from the organizers, but to no avail."

The distribution was part of the organizational drive of the U. A. W. A., an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in all Ford plants throughout the country. Copies of the paper were distributed without interference yesday outside the big River Rouge Ford plant at Detroit, Mich.

C. I. O. Demands Contract Of Providence Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12—Charging that several Providence department stores have violated an oral wage-and-hour agreement reached last spring following a combined strike and lockout at the major stores, officers of the United Retail Store Employees of America have requested the stores to put the agreement into writing.

A conference has been arranged for next Monday in the office of Thomas P. McMahon, state director of labor, between store and union officials. The union is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The union conferees will be headed by Harry Tuvim, regional director, and will include Michael Flaherty, sub-regional C. I. O. head; Edward Brennan, business agent of the union, and Everett Holmes, president of the union, it is announced.

It was noticeable that the name of Joseph Sylvia, who directed the store strike and obtained the original agreement, was not included in the list. He recently was reported dropped as chairman of the Rhode Island C. I. O. Council.

C. I. O. Seeks Bakeries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12—An effort to organize 14 bakeries in this city and obtain closed shop agreements is being made by Roland Roberts, organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Two shops were reported today to have signed agreements and two others to have refused. Pickets have been placed in front of the shops which refused, but their owners say the employees have not joined the union.

An agreement with the Interlaken mills of West Warwick, R. I., was reached yesterday by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., headed in this state by Joseph A. Salerno. It calls for a 40-hour week.

Establish Placement Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12—A Placement Bureau has been set up by the Community Fund here to obtain positions for men over 40 years of age. Business men have responded with interest, offering enough jobs to out-balance the hundred or so applications received.

Amateur Observer Snaps Sun's Eclipse

Hayden Planetarium-Grace Eclipse Expedition

Major Stevens Wins Fame for Army

Above—The Major at Open Port in Side of Pan American Grace Airliner, Santa Silvia. Lower Left—The Plier in High Altitude Equipment. Lower Right—First Photograph of Sun in Eclipse Taken From Sub-Stratosphere

In Boston Today

Fin Com Hears Engineer's Report

(Continued From Page 9)

Mayor Mansfield sought to have him sworn a few days ago despite the fact that he planned to sail shortly thereafter for South America.

Transcript Is Barred

The Fin Com allowed the introduction of a 16-page statement by Mr. Benoit but declined to admit as evidence a 23-page transcript of questions put by Attorney Brennan and answered by Mr. Benoit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brennan's reading of the Benoit report, Chairman David Lasker asked Attorney George P. Farnum what arrangements the Fin Com engineer, Mark Linenthal, had made to interview Mr. Driscoll in regard to certain contracts. Mr. Farnum replied that the engineer had made an appointment to go over all White Fund jobs early in the summer (and before Mr. Driscoll had been sent to jail) but that later the contractor telephoned and broke the appointment, as he said, "on the advice of counsel."

"I was more successful in getting to him," interjected Mr. Brennan, adding that the contractor should have met the Fin Com engineer too.

In regard to the $75,000 waterproofing and piling job which the Codman Hill company did at 190-200 Boylston Street, the Benoit report said that after looking over all the bills of this contract "in our opinion it would have been impossible for any reputable contractor to have made an accurate estimate of the extent and the cost of the work to be done and the total, taking all things into consideration, does not seem excessive."

The report noted that on this job the number of employees did not appear to have been excessive "considering the amount of work involved and the difficulty of the operations."

Office Repair Work

On office repair work at 478 and 488 Boylston Street, the engineer reported that it would be "utterly impossible to inspect one of the offices which had been renovated and make even an approximate estimate of the cost of the work which was necessary to put it in condition."

Renovating offices, he described as "very expensive work."

"The renovating work has been as a whole well done and the offices are rentable," the report said.

At another point it read: "An attempt was made from the Codman Hill company bills to reconstruct the work done in several renovated offices. This served further to convince us of the utter futility and inaccuracy of estimates made of the cost of the work done from observing the completed work."

Hurley Heads Sesqui Group

Gov. Charles F. Hurley was today appointed honorary chairman of the Massachusetts Sesquicentennial Committee, established by the Legislature to draw up a program for the celebration of Constitution Day, Sept. 17.

At a meeting in the Governor's office, State Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, was elected vice-chairman of the committee, and Max Kabatznick, Boston attorney, executive secretary.

The Legislature at its last session allotted $3000 for commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. The committee's preliminary plans include printing of a pamphlet about the Constitution, issuance of a proclamation around Sept. 1 by Gov. Hurley, and a parade in which every community in the State will be asked to take part.

August Payment On Taxes Urged

An appeal directed especially to larger corporations in Boston to make at least a "down payment" on 1937 municipal taxes during August was made today by John P. Doherty, city collector.

At the same time Mr. Doherty revealed that The Boston Edison Company is the first large corporation in the city to make some payment on its 1937 assessment. A check for $1,250,000 was received at the collector's office yesterday; this is one half the amount due from the Edison company.

Mr. Doherty explained that the city annually needs to receive contributions on 1937 taxes in the month of August and that his announcement is not an indication that there is an unusual shortage of municipal funds. But payments should be made sometime this month—"down payments, part payments or at least some payments," he reiterated.

Hamilton Considers G. O. P. Parley For New England Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will probably hold a regional conference of New England Republican leaders and officials in the next few months, Mrs. Margaret Green of Holyoke, Massachusetts Republican national committeewoman, said here today. She raised the question of regional conferences at yesterday's meeting of committeewomen and was told by Mr. Hamilton, she said, that he expects to hold a series of such conferences in the near future. The New England one would be expected to include the national committeemen and women, state chairmen and vice-chairmen and some prominent local leaders of the region, and might be held in Boston.

The regional conference idea came up at a meeting at national committee headquarters here in December and was then urged by Mrs. Green. She said Mr. Hamilton explained yesterday that the press of work, including the formation of a party program at the capital, has so far prevented him undertaking it.

Sun Blanketed By Corona For Million Miles

(Continued From Page 9)

Major Stevens's work is "of great importance and will have an immediate bearing on the interpretation of the structure of the sun's upper atmosphere."

Fortified with their new knowledge of the globular corona, the astronomers checked back and found that the phenomenon was actually recorded on the Harvard totality photographs made last year in Siberia, but of course, by no means as clearly as on the stratosphere photographs.

According to Dr. Mensel, earlier indications of the globular form of the corona had been obtained by the European astronomers, Bergstrand and von Kueber, but full appreciation of its nature was not reached until Major Stevens's photographs came from the dark room.

The possibility that the spectacular coronal appearance on Major Stevens's plates was caused by photographic or optical defects, or by the action of minute ice particles in the stratosphere, has been ruled out by rigid tests at the Eastman Kodak laboratories and the Institute of Optics at the University of Rochester, N. Y.

Reports of examinations of the Stevens negatives were presented to the Harvard conference by Dr. Kenneth Mees and Dr. Walter Clark of the Eastman Laboratories and Dr. Brian O'Brian of the Institute of Optics, a summer lecturer at Harvard. Their experiments were accepted as conclusive. Astronomers considering the evidence numbered about 50, representing scientists from a dozen or more American observatories.

As a further highlight of today's surprise disclosure, it was pointed out that Major Stevens's important results were not only unexpected but essentially accidental. As one of the many field workers in the Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition, directed by Dr. Clyde Fisher, Major Stevens was primarily interested in getting high enough to photograph the spectacular course of the moon's shadow as it raced along the earth and cloud tops.

All his observations were made near Lima, Peru, in a Pan-American Grace Airways plane, piloted by Capt. Charles Disher and co-pilot W. E. Gray.

Assisting in the difficult task of conducting accurate photography at an altitude where men commonly become unconscious or overpowered by lassitude, was W. O. Runcie, a photographer, of Lima.

Yachts

(Continued from Page 9)

country's foremost designers of yachts, in a recent interview, bemoaned the fact that the racing yachts now at Marblehead are leaning toward foreign-built craft. "There is no single classification of yachts, and there are too many foreign-built boats here," he said.

Mr. Herreshoff was referring mostly to the 30 square meter class now racing under the colors of the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

The design and boats in this class came directly from Sweden, and before the class was fully organized the newer boats were larger than the older boats. Their design is a radical one with long Genoa jibs reaching as far back as the end of the mainsail. Long over-hanging bow and stern lift the Marblehead squeaks over the Coney Island roller coaster swells.

Yet, with its modern change from clippers to Marconi-rigged racers, Marblehead still retains much of its traditions and customs that remain whetted from the same saltiness that continues to season the blue-velveted ocean.

Its Front Street that panels the waterfront is toothed with yacht clubs and fishermen's landings. Harbor ferries and taxis still squeeze in and out of the grand flotilla anchored in its harbor valley. Although autos and buses round the Strand Way to the Neck in much faster time, Marblehead's seafolk prefer the water route in their daily plying from the mainland to the Neck.

During the yachting season, the townspeople are busy.

Room for rent signs are quickly taken in as yachtsmen gather for the summer racing sessions. The Adams House, Pox and Hogsnets, and others are filled with racers and spectators.

Today, as the 1937 race week turns to its final stages, with the Corinthian Yacht Club series on deck, once again Marblehead's seaport is bedecked with sails, though not with clipper ships and old-time fisherman background.

Wheeler Assails 'Yes Men' In His Defense of Court

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—Describing the Supreme Court as the bulwark for the preservation of liberties granted by the Constitution, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana today declared "yes men" could never solve the problems of society.

Speaking at the 74th commencement of Bryant College, Senator Wheeler asserted the "court packing plan is dead—killed by those thinking people who feel that an independent judiciary is an indispensable and integral part of the American form of government."

The "servile harmony of a subservient legislature and judiciary" would not produce or uncover truth, he continued.

"Yes men in Congress, yes men on the bench, yes men in our universities, yes men in our churches can never solve the problems of modern society."

Referring to the Supreme Court, Senator Wheeler added: "We were called on to decide whether it should reflect the administrative whims of the party and the people in power or whether it should stand an independent co-ordinate branch of a Democratic government."

Pointing to the plan's rejection in the Senate, 70 to 20, he continued:

"The Senate and the people were not willing to forsake the principles and risk the future of democracy for any doubtful and temporary benefits which might result from a streamlined government."

"If anyone ever packs the Supreme Court," Senator Wheeler declared, "in order to have it override one portion of the Constitution, it can be packed in times of hysteria to override the bill of rights and take away our liberties.

"It has been said that we must pack the Supreme Court to liberalize the Constitution. What is liberalism? Today in Europe liberalism and dictatorship are synonymous. To be a Liberal in Italy you must believe in fascism, and to be a Liberal in Germany you must believe in Hitler.

"However bad the Supreme Court of the United States may have been, and I have been one of those who have disagreed with many of its decisions in which economic issues were involved, that Court has been the bulwark for the preservation of liberties granted the people of these United States by the Constitution.

"The slightest inroad on our political and personal liberties cannot be permitted," Senator Wheeler concluded. "We will not surrender political liberty on the specious plea that it is the only way to accomplish economic liberty now."

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

tious. "Ridiculous," he called the new proposal. It would, he said, require the states to surrender rights they have never given to the Federal Government.

* * *

Fair-Trade Test

A court test of Connecticut's new fair-trade act is on the way. Put into effect on July 1 and still operative in only a few lines of merchandise, the act will get its first court review in a liquor case. The Connecticut Retail Package Stores Association, through its secretary, Edward Broff of New Britain, is asking the Superior Court to restrain the Silver Liquor Stores, Inc., of New Haven from selling certain brands of liquor at prices lower than those stipulated by the distiller.

The Connecticut act contains the so-called non-compliance clause, allowing any retailer of fair trade goods to sue any other retailer for damages if goods are sold at less than the stipulated price. Judge Kenneth Wynne will hear the New Britain complaint in a special session of Superior Court, now in summer recess.

Liquor dealers, tobacco dealers, candy dealers and druggists are the only distributors thus far evincing interest in the act. The few contracts now signed under the law deal with liquor and drug store items.

* * *

Shore Trade Booms

The Connecticut shore is doing the biggest summer business in several seasons. From Greenwich to Stonington, Long Island Sound has been busy with sailboat and power boat traffic. Shore cottages have been renting well. Summer theaters are patronized.

Indications that it would be a good year on the shore came with the Harvard-Yale boat race on the Thames in June. The boat race crowd was the biggest since boom times. Climax of shore activity will be the Governor's Regatta, Aug. 28 to Sept. 3, at New London.

Promoted by the State Publicity Commission, the regatta plan was taken up by yacht clubs all along the shore. There will be races for every kind of boat from rowboats, dinghies and small outboards to racing yachts of the "J" class.

Governor Cross will award the trophies after the 12-day program.

* * *

To Celebrate Constitution

Connecticut will join other states in celebration of the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Constitution in September. Superior Court Judge Kenneth Wynne heads a commission appointed by Governor Cross to plan the ceremony. Chief Justice William M. Maltbie will deliver the chief oration at exercises in Hartford, Sept. 17. School programs will be arranged.

Pensions Reduced

Recipients of old-age assistance will get $1 less each week after Nov. 1, under a ruling of Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott. The General Assembly failed to increase, except very moderately, the money available for pensions. The Welfare Department has been advised by Attorney General Edward J. Daly that it must keep within the appropriation for its use, and at the same time has been told that it cannot refuse awards to persons who are found eligible for assitance and in need of it.

Result is a horizontal cut that will reduce the average award from about $6 a week to $5.

In a letter to Mayor John W. Murphy of New Haven, who had protested the reduction, Commissioner Walcott laid the responsibility on the General Assembly. "I hope, with you," he wrote to the Mayor, "that an aroused public opinion will lead to the solution of this problem, and that the next General Assembly will realize the need of additional funds to maintain the present program of old-age assistance."

Cotton Seat Sold for $12,300

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for sale of a New York Cotton Exchange membership at $12,300, unchanged from the last previous transaction, the exchange announced.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
New York	Aug. 14	Cherbourg	Aug. 22	Aug. 14 1:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	Aug. 19	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm
Manulani	Aug. 31	San Francisco		Aug. 30 4:00 pm	Aug. 30 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge		San Francisco	Aug. 21	Aug. 16 4:00 pm	Aug. 16 8:00 pm
Pres. Jack.	Aug. 28	Seattle		Aug. 23 4:00 pm	Aug. 23 8:00 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone including planes for which the sailing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 9:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Shop in Comfort in Our Air Cooled Salon
Budget Plan if desired with no interest charges.
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day 871,000
1937 vol. to date 109,607,120
1936 vol. to date 268,104,703

Selective Buying Pushes Favored Stocks Forward

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Selective buying forces appeared in the stock market today, and favored shares pushed forward fractions to a point or more.

The pace slowed after an active opening only to be resumed later in the session. Realization was apparently easily absorbed near the final hour.

Trading was at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

Brokers saw no marked change in the news picture, but they suggested the better business outlook may have attracted buyers to individual issues. The congressional battle, and doubts as to the laws that may be pushed through before adjournment, tended to accentuate trading neutrality, analysts said.

Crucible Steel Leader

Pointing higher most of the time were Crucible Steel, up three points at the best; U S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Mack Trucks, Motor Products, Standard Oils of Indiana, New Jersey and California, Texas Corp., Socony Vacuum, Pure Oil, Tidewater Oil, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Colorado & Southern, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Eastman Kodak, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Sears Roebuck, Corn Products, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Zenith Radio, J. I. Case, Boeing, Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Electric Auto-Lite and Crown Zellerbach.

Narrow to down 2 or so were Anaconda, Kennecott, St. Joseph Lead, National Supply, Pennsylvania, Goodyear, Woolworth, International Nickel, Republic Steel and Cerro de Pasco.

The more resistant rails reflected belief current wage negotiations will be concluded amicably before the end of the month with the operating unions receiving a boost of about 7 per cent. In addition rate hoists were expected to be granted by the I. C. C. in the near future.

Oils were relatively lively as gasoline stocks declined and demand for petroleum products showed signs of further expansion. Betterment in this industry is in the face of a new record crude output.

Anaconda and International Nickel earnings statements came up to most Wall Street forecasts but most coppers were without much support. Non-ferrous metals were lower in London and hopes of a nearby rise in the present 14-cent domestic copper rate began to wane.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Rail liens scored general gains in the bond market today while United States Governments extended yesterday's decline.

Loans of western carriers, including some defaulted issues, led the upturn. Dealers attributed buying interest to forecasts of revenue gains from the year's crop movement.

Missouri Pacific 5s (F) pushed up more than a point in early trading. Sizable fractional gains appeared in Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s and Illinois Central 4½s.

Industiral and utility liens were mixed, with moderate gains in Studebaker 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Detroit Edison 4½s.

Governments slipped off on small transactions. Forenoon losses ran from 1-32 to 14-32. Observers said the decline was due to withdrawal of dealers' bids, prompted by recent narrowness of the market following a substantial upturn.

Polish and Japanese loans were heavy. Other dollar obligations in the foreign sector held to a small range.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—A few oil shares and industrial specialties were in the van of a straggling advance in stocks on the curb exchange today, showing gains in late trading ranging up to nearly 2 points.

While many traders were content to remain inactive in hope the business outlook would become clearer soon, demand for shares broadened out a little.

Creole Petroleum rose a point and Humble and Gulf were up fractions. Among utilities small gains in Electric Bond & Share, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore and United Gas balanced minor drops in Niagara Hudson and United Gas preferred.

New Jersey Zinc spurted for a gain of nearly two points and Newmont was up a little at one time. However, a drooping tendency in metal markets discouraged the bullish following in mining shares, as reflected in small declines in Hecla, Eagle Picher and Hudson Bay.

Late Corn Prices Tumble 4c Bushel

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Four cents a bushel tumble in the price of September delivery of corn formed an outstanding feature of the grain trade late today.

The four cent drop carried September corn contracts down to 96⅞ cents, the extreme immediate permissible limit, and tended to pull all grain values lower. Purchases of new crop Texas corn for shipment to Chicago had a notably disturbing market influence.

At the close, corn futures were 1½-4 cents under yesterday's finish, Sept. 96⅞, Dec. 65⅝-⅝, wheat ⅝-2 cents down, Sept. 1.12½-⅝, Dec. 1.13¼-⅜, and oats ⅛-⅜ off.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.14¾	1.12⅞	1.12⅞	—.02⅝
Dec.	1.14⅝	1.15	1.13	1.13⅜	—.01⅝
May	1.16⅛	1.16⅝	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	—.01⅝
	Corn				
Sept.	.99	.99⅝	.96¾	.96¾	—.02
Dec.	.66⅝	.66⅞	.65⅛	.65⅜	—.01⅛
May	.67⅛	.68¼	.66⅝	.67	—.01⅛
	Oats				
Sept.	.39⅝	.39⅝	.38½	.38½	—.00½
Dec.	.39⅞	.39⅞	.39¼	.39⅜	—.00⅛
May	.41⅛	.41⅛	.40⅞	.41	—.00⅛
	Rye				
Sept.	.83⅛	.83⅝	.81⅝	.81⅝	—.00⅝
Dec.	.81	.81⅝	.79⅝	.80	—.01⅛
May	.83	.83⅝	.81⅝	.81⅝	—.01⅛

Quotations by Assoc. Press

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
85	64½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	69½	69½	69½	Aug 11
64½	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	Aug 11
29¾	15	Adams Exp (.80g)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3	Advance Rumely	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug 11
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	71	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
8¾	7½	Air-Way El Ap	15	7½	7½		
19¾	11	Alaska Juneau (.40a)	1	12	12	12	
15⅜	3¾	Allegheny	19	3	3⅛	3⅛	
35½	33	Allegh pf xw	1	33	33	33	Aug 7
39¾	34½	Allegh pf 600 ww	6	36	36	36	Aug 4
39	34	Allegh pf 660 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
82½	36	Allen pr pf	8	37	36	37	Aug 4
48¾	30½	Allied Chl (1.20g)	5	36½	35	36½	+1⅛
97½	17¼	Allied Kidnet (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
248½	215	Allied Sth & Dye (8)	2	227	226	227	+3
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	26	25¾	26	
21⅜	15	Allied Stores (.80a)	21	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅛
88	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	77¾	77¾	77½	Aug 11
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	10	70	69	70	+1⅛
30¾	21⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	26	23¼	24	+1⅝
8⅞	4½	Amal Leather	4	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
62¾	34¼	Amal Leather pf (2)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Aug 5
114½	80	Amerada (2)	4	84	84	84	—1⅛
101¼	83	Am Ag Ch Del (3½g)	4	96	95	96	+1
41⅜	30⅛	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	2	32	32	32	— ⅛
80¾	67¼	Am Brake Sh (1½g)	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	5	109⅞	108	108⅝	+ ⅜
174	152⅛	Am Can pf (7)	1	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	—1½
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	6	61¼	61	61⅜	+ ⅛
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	78¼	78	78¾	
32¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (½g)	14	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
149	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	2	135	135	135	Aug 11
110	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	112	110⅝	112	+3
23⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	4	15¾	15½	15½	Aug 6
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	3	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	25	Am Cryst Sug (2¾g)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	8½	8½	8½	
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	6	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
58⅝	37	Am & For P $6 pf	1	48¼	48¼	48½	Aug 10
68⅝	45	Am & For P $7 pf	3	58⅜	57½	58⅛	Aug 11
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	4	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	7	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
53¾	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	41	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	5	26¼	26	26¼	
17¾	13¼	Am International	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	12	49⅝	48¾	49½	+ ⅛
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	115	115	115	
29⅜	18⅜	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	2	19¾	19¾	19⅝	Aug 11
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	2	57	57	57	
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug 11
16½	7	Am Power & Light	13	11½	11	11	— ⅛
87½	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	63	62	63	— ⅛
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	55½	55⅝	55½	— ⅛
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.80)	14	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
45¾	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	31	39¾	39¾	39⅝	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (3)	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Aug 11
39	27¾	Am Seating (½g)	1	27	27	27	
108¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	80	89⅛	88	88¾	+ ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	9	144¾	144¾	144¾	
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅜
73¼	48¾	Am Stl Fdrs (1⅛g)	14	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
26½	18⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	17	17	17	Aug 9
56⅜	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
143¾	124⅛	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	128	128	128	Aug 6
25⅜	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21¾	21¾	21⅝	Aug 10
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	170⅜	170⅛	170⅝	
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80	79½	79½	+ ⅛
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	82½	82	82	
150⅛	128¾	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138½	138½	138½	Aug 11
20½	11⅜	Am Type Founders	4	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	15	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug 11
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Aug 11
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	4	69	69	69	— ⅛
18	8¾	Am Zinc L & S	23	14½	14	14	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	69	69	69	Aug 11
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	90	62	61⅛	61⅞	+ ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	84¾	83¾	83¾	Aug 11
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	4	24	23	24	+1
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	27½	27½	27½	Aug 10
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	3	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	41	41	41	— ⅜
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
7	4	Armour Ill (.55g)	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
99½	81¾	Armour I pr pf (6)	2	90½	90	90	— ½
126	96	Armour ⅓ pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug 6
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	36	64	63	64	+1⅛
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
17⅞	8¾	Artloom	1	10	10	10	Aug 11
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	16	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
101	85½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	88½	85½	88½	Aug 10
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Associates Invest (3)	1	51	51	51	Aug 9
94¾	89½	Atch T & S F (2g)	18	91	79½	81	+2
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	99¼	99	99¼	Aug 11
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	8	53¼	51½	52¼	— ¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug 11
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	23¾	23½	23½	—1¾
41	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅜
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	—1
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15½	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (2)	1	50¾	50⅜	50⅝	Aug 7
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	1	79½	79½	79½	Aug 10
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	3	16⅝	16½	16½	
9¼	5⅝	Austin Nichols	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	30	5⅝	5½	5½	
9½	4⅝	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5	5	5	
20¾	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	14	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
130	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+1¼
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	2	90½	90	90½	Aug 9
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	26	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
47⅜	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	33	33	33	Aug 9
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	7	31⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	1	27½	27½	27½	Aug 9
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	26	25⅝	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Aug 11
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	25½	25¼	25½	Aug 11
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Aug 9
15¾	11¾	Belding-Hem (1)	3	13	13¾	13¾	
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 6
30½	18⅜	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	13	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef InLn (1.33½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58	58	58	—1
105½	73	Beth Steel (3½g)	58	100⅜	99	99½	+1
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
139½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	130¼	130	130¼	Aug 9
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
38	24	Black & Decker (⅝g)	3	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.65g)	9	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	6	35½	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	2	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.80)	29	24½	24¼	24⅜	
47⅞	38⅝	Borg-Warner (2)	51	48¾	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 10
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	23	46	46	45½	+ ⅜
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47	47	47	Aug 10
47	38½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	39	38½	39	Aug 10
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug 11
36½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	65½	65½	65½	Aug 11
52⅜	26¾	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	30	30	30	Aug 10
56	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 27
24⅛	16⅜	Brunswick-Balke	2	19	19	19	
25⅛	14⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	7	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.30g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	5	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	57	56½	56⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug 11
38⅝	23½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	10	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 9
20	15	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18½	17½	17½	Aug 10
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	5	16½	16⅛	16¼	Aug 11
36¼	28½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	*2	32½	32½	32¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	39	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	17⅛	Byers Co	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	36	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅛
51½	39	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6¾	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	20	16½	16	16½	
27⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
28¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	8	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
17½	11⅝	Canadian Pacific	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	3	48½	48	48	Aug 11
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
32⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.25g)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
7½	6¾	Carrizzo & C (.10g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
120	73½	Case (J I)	4	104	102	104	+4½
100	88	Caterpil Tractr (2)	*1	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
105	105½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	*1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
41½	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	16	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Aug 11
48¾	36½	Celotex (.80g)	2	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
20½	20	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	22⅜	22	22	
13⅝	8½	Cent Fdy	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	5	20½	20½	20½	Aug 9
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	12½	12½	13⅛	Aug 6
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 31
89⅞	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	1	76	76	76	+ ⅛
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	13⅜	12¼	13¼	— ⅛
63⅛	35½	Champ Pap & F (3)	3	37½	37	37	— ⅛
48	14½	Checker Cab	2	20½	20	20	Aug 10
85⅝	50⅜	Chee & Ohio (2.80e)	10	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅜
100	91	Chee & Ohio pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Aug 9
99⅜	67	Chee Corp (3)	7	70½	70	70	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	
13½	3½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug 10
8¾	3	Chi & N W	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9¼	Chi & N W pf	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug 10
16¼	8⅞	Chi Gt West pf	1	10½	10½	10½	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	12	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Chi M St P & P	12	2	1⅝	1⅝	Aug 9
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	32	26½	26½	26½	+1⅛
41	26	Chi Pneu T cv pf (5)	3	42	41½	42	+1⅛
3½	3	Chi Rl Is & P	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅜	3⅛	C R I & P 6% of	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅛	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	16¼	16¼	16½	— ⅛
23½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
15⅜	9¼	Childs Co	10	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
139½	94	Chrysler (5g)	69	116⅞	115¾	116⅝	+1⅝
21¾	17⅛	City Ice & F (3)	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	47⅛	46	46	— ½
47⅜	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
39⅞	23⅜	Cluett Peabody (1)	7	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
170½	123½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	156½	153	156	Aug 10
167	94½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	86½	86½	86½	Aug 7
28⅝	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Aug 11
52⅝	47½	Coll & Alt (4g)	3	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
91⅜	21	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
23	10½	Colum Br Cy A (.40g)	4	20	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
31½	26¾	Col Br Cy B (.40g)	2	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	10	Colum Carbon (.80g)	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
100	80	Colum Gas & El (2)	2	86	84	84	Aug 11
30½	26⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
46⅛	36¼	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 30
126⅝	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	123¼	123¼	123¼	Aug 11
99½	89½	Comi Credit (4)	16	95	94¾	94¾	
114	100	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Aug 10
99½	43⅛	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	69⅞	69⅜	69½	% +
120	103⅞	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	3	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Aug 9
31¾	13	Comi Solv (1.80)	12	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
4½	3	Comwith & Sou	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
46⅛	30¼	Comwith & So pf (3)	1	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	12¼	Congress Cigar	2	14	14	14	Jul 30
23⅝	18⅞	Consol Aircraft	3	21½	21½	21½	
18⅝	8½	Consol Cigar	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Aug 9
13¼	8½	Consol Coal	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	Aug 10
49⅞	31⅝	Consol Edison (1¼g)	18	37⅞	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
108	99⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
146½	110⅞	Consol Film	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ⅛
76⅛	80	Consol Film pf	1	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Aug 11
36⅛	26	Diamond Match (1a)	2	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
40⅛	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Aug 11
23	14⅜	Diam T Mot (½g)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
29	20¾	Dist Corp-Seagram	32	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	85½	85½	85⅝	+ ⅛
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
46⅜	38	Doehler Die Cas (1g)	7	38⅛	38	38	
61	38½	Dome Mines (2a)	14	42⅜	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
12⅜	8¾	Dominion Stores	1	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Aug 6
77¼	47⅛	Douglas Aircraft	7	58	57½	57½	— ⅛
156½	115¾	Dow Chem (2.80g)	3	126⅛	125	125	—

Business and Industry

Bumper Cotton Crop at Lower Price Seen No Hurt to South

Commerce and Finance

Federal Savings Agencies Return 3.7 P C to Thrifty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—More than three-quarters of a million persons received over $15,000,000 in dividends from Federal savings and loan associations during the first half of 1937. The rate of return averaged about 3.7 per cent, annually, says a preliminary report of the Federal Home Loan Board. The Federal Government, as an investor in many of these institutions, shared in the dividend distribution.

During June, nearly 11,000 new savings accounts were opened in these institutions. These, together with regular periodic investments by other savers, brought approximately $12,000,000 in new funds into the Federal associations during the month.

"The accelerated flow of money to Federal associations in many cases has represented a re-investment of mid-year dividends of corporations to their stockholders," comments Preston Delano, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the supervising body for these associations. "The safety feature provided by insurance of investors' accounts up to $5000 each is contributing greatly to the mounting popularity of these institutions," Mr. Delano adds.

In many states, accounts in Federal savings and loan associations are legal investments for the funds of trustees, executors, savings banks and insurance companies, Mr. Delano said.

There were 1293 Federal associations, with combined assets estimated at $1,002,000,000, in operation on July 31.

New South Wales Automotive Men Seek Tariff Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Contending protracted delay and uncertainty in tariff adjustment sought by the automobile trade of Australia are harmful to the industry and should be avoided, the Chamber of Automotive Industries of New South Wales has made an urgent request that the Commonwealth Tariff Board's report and recommendations relative to manufacture of motor cars in Australia should be submitted to the House of Representatives at the earliest possible moment.

Harold C. Jones, secretary of the chamber, says in a letter to the "House of Representatives: "Unless the House of Representatives considers the Tariff Board's report during the life of the present Parliament, an indefinite period will probably elapse before any action is taken on that report." Mr. Jones further says:

"The bounty duty is still being collected on all chassis imported into Australia, although there is not the slightest indication that the money will be used for the purpose for which it is being collected. The possibility of a continuation of the present practice of collecting the bounty duty during a further recess will necessarily be long, because of the general election, added to the ill-effect that uncertainty in action invariably has on any industry, is viewed with grave apprehension by my chamber."

Dixie Cups Earnings Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Dixie-Vortex Co., Chicago, manufacturers of paper drinking cups, reports net income for the 12 months ended June 30, last, of $910,488, equal to $2.28 a share, compared with $875,527 or $2.11 a share in the like period last year.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

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Massachusetts Investors Trust

Established 1924

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Choice Cattle Price Hits Nine-Year Peak

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The purchase price of choice grain-fed cattle advanced to a new nine-year peak here Wednesday, although hog prices fell slightly.

The top price of $17.60 per hundredweight, an advance of 25 cents over Tuesday's quotation, was paid for several well-finished steers averaging 1336 pounds. It was the highest price for cattle in Chicago since November, 1928.

Because there was no similar strong demand for hogs, the market price on porkers dropped 15 to 25 cents to $13.55 per hundredweight, which was 20 cents under last week's 11-year high.

Some Experts Still Say Copper Metal Price Is Too High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contention is being made in some quarters that the current price of 14 cents a pound for copper metal is too high for normal trade conditions, especially in the light of an average price range of from 12 to 15 cents during the last 37 years, reduced costs, and increased production.

Writing in the Annalist, Percy E. Barbour says in part:

"The price of domestic copper has been held at 14 cents since the middle of April, 1937. If one were superstitious, one might dread this middle of April, like the Ides of March, because it was middle April, 1929, when copper was pegged at 18 cents; it was the middle of April, 1930, when the price broke one afternoon from 18 to 14 cents, and it was in April, 1934, that the NRA gave birth to the Blue Eagle copper.

"It is true that domestic copper is not pegged at 14 cents the same way it was at 18 cents, and I would not even say that it is held there by gentlemen's agreement because that would be contrary to the anti-trust laws, which are still on the books, though honored more in the breach than in the observance since the Blue Eagle passing, and by the Government in its public industrial ventures as much as or more than by private industry. But there the New York price remains at 14 cents.

"Prices of the immediate future cannot be expected to be more and normally would be expected to be less. But there are other more important factors already mentioned which indicate that 14 cents is too high. Not too high from a consumer's standpoint, but from the standpoint of the best interests of the copper industry. The 13½-cent average was on a basis of very much higher costs than are prevalent today, which means that the profit per pound is much greater. These lower present costs result in the stimulation price point being lower.

"Production is now increasing faster than consumption can be hoped to absorb. An increase in stocks is imminent. Conversations are being held to reinstate curtailment quotas. Yet the copper position is vulnerable on both sides.

"The economics of the situation point to lower prices but the copper stocks are in the wrong place and London speculators may again stage a run-up in prices briefly in a temporarily tight spot situation. That will not prevent but will accentuate the tendency to lower prices which all other economic factors indicate, barring war or more inflation!"

Department Store Sales in 7 Months Increase 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales during the first seven months of this year increased 10 per cent over the corresponding period last year, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

By individual districts, sales increases were listed as follows:

Boston 5 per cent; New York 7 per cent; Philadelphia 7; Cleveland 17; Richmond 5; Atlanta 10; Chicago 14; St. Louis 12; Minneapolis 6; Kansas City 6; Dallas 10; and San Francisco 9.

For July sales throughout the country increased 4 per cent over the like month last year. Sales in the Boston and Philadelphia districts decreased 2 per cent under July, 1936.

Woolworth Sells $10,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Woolworth Company announced it has sold to a large unnamed insurance company at par an issue of $10,000,000 of 10-year 3 per cent debentures to raise money for improvement and expansion of its nationwide chain of stores.

The program, it was said, probably would necessitate acquisition of additional real estate in many communities. Since the company increased its price range to a dollar top about a year ago, extra space was needed at many stores for merchandise displays, an official pointed out.

U.S. Steel Corp. Shipments For 7 Months Up 47 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished products by the United States Steel Corporation in July amounted to 1,166,752 tons, a decrease of 81,796 tons from 1,268,580 in June. In July last year shipments totaled 950,851 tons.

July shipments this year were the largest for any similar month since 1929.

For the first seven months shipments were 8,801,026 tons an increase of 2,818,626 tons, or 47 per cent over shipments for the comparable period of 1936.

Van Sweringen Head Welcomes Federal Efforts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert R. Young, who recently bought control of America's biggest railway network, the Van Sweringen System, told Senate investigators he would welcome legislation to put his giant holding companies under federal regulation.

The Senate Railway Finance Committee, winding up its six-month study of the so-called Van Sweringen set-up, heard the financier promise to eliminate "certain evils," which he said afflicted the 23,000-mile system before he took control.

He testified he would "welcome the opportunity" to work with the Interstate Commerce Commission in reorganizing the complex pyramid of more than 100 corporations "in the public interest."

When Young left the witness stand, he learned that the first step in his reorganization plan was being challenged in the Circuit Court in Baltimore. Two investment companies are seeking an injunction to prevent the merger of the Alleghany Corporation and the Chesapeake Corporation, the two principal holding companies. He said the suit might delay, but would not destroy his consolidation plan.

Max Lowenthal, counsel for the Senate Investigating Committee, says he is beginning a survey of the Southern Pacific and the Minneapolis & St. Louis roads. Public hearings on their financial history probably will be held early this coming winter, Lowenthal added.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Following issuance of a temporary injunction blocking the proposed merger of the two principal holding corporations in the Van Sweringen rail empire by Circuit Court Judge Edwin T. Dickerson, Friday, Aug. 13, was set as the date for a hearing before Chief Judge Samuel E. Dennis on whether the injunction should be made permanent.

Tri-Continental Corporation and Selected Industries, Inc., brought the action against the merger of the Alleghany Corporation and the Chesapeake Corporation, the holding companies that figure largely in the transportation system built by the Van Sweringen Brothers.

The merger proposal, as announced early in July, was prepared after Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Alan Kirby, who acquired control of the Van Sweringen rail interests by purchase from a charitable foundation set up by George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., for $6,378,000, putting up $4,000,000 in cash and giving a two-year note for the remainder.

Objection to the proposed merger is based on grounds that such action would impair the position of stockholders. On June 30, Tri-Continental owned 18,000 shares of Chesapeake Corporation common stock and Selected Industries 18,500 shares.

New York Exchange Commissions Boost Passes Law Group

NEW YORK (AP)—A boost in New York Stock Exchange commissions has been brought a step nearer by the law committee's endorsement of proposals in that direction made by a special committee.

But the law committee whittled down some of the charges recommended by the special committee, which was headed by E. A. Pierce, head of the exchange firm bearing his name.

It urged that members fix as a minimum commission $5 instead of $6, as recommended by the Pierce group. Another modification proposed was that transactions involving less than $100 be assessed a charge of five per cent of the amount involved, instead of six per cent.

A few more minor revisions were suggested, but the special committee's broad plan for a boost of about 30 per cent in present charges was approved.

The proposal will be submitted to the committee on constitution, which will report back to the governing committee on Aug. 25. If then approved the plan will be formally submitted to the members.

Int'l Nickel Earns 94c Net in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., producer of 85 per cent of the world's nickel requirements, for the June quarter reported net profit of $14,199,395, equal to 94 cents a common share, against $11,714,957 or 77 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $9,070,187 or 59 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

For the first 1937 half, net profit was $25,914,352 or $1.71 a common share, against $17,456,974 or $1.13 in the like 1936 period.

Timken Roller Bearing Net Share Profit $2.81

NEW YORK (AP)—Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio, reports a net profit of $6,702,182 for the six months of 1937, ended June 30, equal to $2.81 a share on the common stock.

This compares with net profit of $4,606,996 for the similar period last year, which was equal to $1.91 a share.

Candy Concern's Profits Up

Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., of Malden, Mass., manufacturing confectioners, increased its net profit 83 per cent for six months ended June 30, last, to $51,085 from $27,913 in the corresponding period last year. Net sales of $1,304,563 are reported for the first six months of 1937, an increase of 20 per cent over those for the similar months a year ago.

Street Sees Device to Hold Up Cotton Price Adverse to South

By Harold M. Flanders

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contrary to the proposals being presented in Washington in response to the current bumper cotton crop, trade opinion here feels that it would be unfortunate for any artificial device to be invoked to hold up the price of cotton. In fact it is felt here that the present bumper crop of American cotton is a providential opportunity for the American South to regain some of its fast-shrinking foreign market.

New York cotton opinion has long deplored the loss of foreign markets accelerated by political price-hoisting policies which began with the Farm Board in 1929, and feels that fortunate weather conditions have presented a belated opportunity to reverse the trend. But, if this opportunity is not made use of, opinion here is that it will not recur.

World cotton production and consumption in the crop year just ended were balanced by almost a hair at all-time high records on both sides of the scale. World production was estimated at 30,700,000 bales, consumption at 30,900,000 bales.

This year, however, these figures will probably be again exceeded by still higher records—on both supply and demand side. Not only is American output up about 3,300,000 bales, but world production also will substantially exceed 1935-1936. Right down the line each foreign country is raising output.

Manchuria, under Japanese policing, is rapidly expanding its cotton growth, and one probable result of further Japanese penetration into Hopei and Shensi will be stimulated cotton output. Brazilian and Russian output is expanding with particular rapidity, and even Egypt, whose output has stayed steady for years, is stepping it up. As a result it is easily possible that current world output will be over 33,000,000 bales.

High Price Aids Foreigners

It is quite possible that textile consumption of cotton will grow commensurately, but it is certain that if the American price is held up, the growth of world production and consumption will accrue to the benefit solely of foreign producers, while the American cotton will pile up in Government warehouses, and the American share of the world market, already down from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, will go a decided notch further, perhaps to 30 per cent.

There is almost complete skepticism about the statements coming out of Washington as to the alleged misfortune of the South in the present bumper crop.

At yesterday's closing price for the October future, 10.39 cents, cotton is worth about $50 a bale and the estimated crop of 15,600,000 bales is worth about $780,000,000, without allowance for cotton seed oil. A year ago cotton was worth about 12 cents, or $60 a bale, at which the crop of 12,400,000 bales was worth about $750,000,000. (While the bumper crop has already had a depressing effect on cotton seed oil, this will be offset to some extent by the growing scarcity of lard resulting from the shortage and high price of hogs.) By and large, southern growers will have a substantially larger gross income this year than last. Nor will this be seriously offset by larger production costs, since the bumper crop is for the most part the result of remarkably favorable weather.

In this connection two authoritative studies published during the crop year 1935-1936 are being cited. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Brookings Institute both made studies of the effect on the farmer of production control during the heyday of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933 and 1934. The Brookings report found that growers' incomes, exclusive of Government subsidies, were not materially larger, if at all, than they would have been without plow-up or crop reduction programs, and the B. A. E. report, which was allegedly suppressed for several months by Secretary Wallace, pretty largely reached the same conclusion.

Big Crop Not "Bearish"

Nor is any stock taken in the carefree bearish remarks made by the President about the alleged dire price results of bumper crops. A few weeks ago in press conference he apparently implied that if a crop of 14,500,000 bales materialised, prices might go to 8 cents. Now a crop of 15,600,000 bales is predicted and the price, a day and a half after the report, has dropped only to 10½ cents. Even this is down about 3½ cents from the April high of 14 cents. Last week the President was paraphrased in the Washington reports as having said that "every time wheat goes down and cotton goes down, the purchasing power of half the country dries up and the wheels in the factories slow up." But cotton men here point out that a bumper crop means a thoroughly invigorated economic condition for the South, with compresses, warehouses, and railroads unusually busy.

Of course there is agreement with the President's position that crop loans without production control are patently short-sighted. That lesson was learned from the Farm Board. But the feeling is that crop restriction is merely one step less short-sighted than crop loans. Politically it results in what General Johnson has recently dubbed the pending farm bill—agricultural fascism. Economically, it destroys foreign markets, encourages substitutes, and tends to freeze technological progress, except in so far as it is perennially defeated by consumer resistance and producer avoidance through such devices as intensive cultivation of restricted areas. The primary benefit seems to accrue to political leaders.

Self-Defeating Programs

Nevertheless it appears unlikely that such short-sighted programs will fall of popularity until some more appealing solution is presented. In essence, the farm problem appears to be as perennial as the unemployment and the low wage problems. In fact no one of these three problems can apparently be solved until all of them are solved, or, to put it another way, a real solution for any one of them would be a solution for all of them. In a sellers' market for labor, with demand larger than supply, submarginal farmers, share croppers, and excess farm producers would be drawn into the labor market. Or, in a sellers' market for farm products, in which demand was continually larger than supply, the surplus labor would be drawn back to the farm until a balance was reached. It is strange that with politically hackneyed and economically threadbare programs continually recurring, to the advantage of politicians and the despair of Wall Street, more daring and novel programs are not investigated. The program of NRA, in its watered down current version, the wages bill, follows the self-defeating principle of increasing the market by increasing the price, and the AAA program in its current version of the farm bill, follows not only this principle but also that of increasing the price by decreasing the supply. On the demand side the fashionable economic programs consist of increasing the supply of money.

But it does not seem to occur to Congress, which is probably the most imposing body of intellectuals ever organized in history, that these two programs can be geared to each other if the money on the demand side is given some obvious and fixed relation to the goods on the supply side. It would be patently unsound for the government to offer to loan or pay 12 cents a pound on cotton to all comers because it would hold the bag for an indefinite supply. It is with equal clarity unsound for the government to run budget deficits indefinitely in order to keep up the demand for workers and farmers.

An Unorthodox Suggestion

Yet the possibility of converging these two unbalanced or open-end programs into a single balanced program has never been seriously explored. Taking cotton as the example, the steps would be simple: (1) the government might offer to buy all cotton offered at a fixed and permanent price, as it bought gold under the gold standard; and (2) it might then offer to sell all cotton asked for at the same fixed and permanent price, as it sold gold under the gold standard. The results also might be simple: (1) when cotton piled in, reserves would pile up; (2) when reserves piled up, business could expand or the government could finance with legal-tender promises to pay cotton without limit except that (3) when prices and wages were thus stimulated, reserves would dwindle because cotton consumption would rise and cotton production be choked off by rising costs (and rising wages); and (4) when reserves began to dwindle, the signal for business and government retrenchment would be plain to everybody. In fact (5) everybody could understand this kind of monetary reserve system because (6) the fluctuations of the reserve would obviously summarize trade and price conditions to such an extent, even, that (7) fluctuations in the reserve or carry-over due to weather conditions, prospects, etc., could be discounted gradually.

Pretty condensed, but there it is—a really unorthodox economic suggestion, offering a self-regulating laissez-faire system, fully equipped with fixed dollar value, summary score board of credit and business conditions with automatic indicator of over-expansion or over-contraction, and a monetary system based on the productive capacity of the country. Any Congressman who can sell it may have the rights to it.

Meantime it should be reported that the solution most favored here for the present cotton situation is a government loan and subsidy program similar to that of 1935—a loan offer low enough not to raise the price, and a subsidy to cotton growers sufficient to placate them politically.

Italy's Compulsory Real Estate Loan Nets $225,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's compulsory real estate loan produced up to April 30, 1937, 4,259,500,000 lire, approximately 225 million dollars at current rates, it is announced here.

In October last, following the devaluation of the lira, the Italian Government decided to call upon real property owners to subscribe to a 5 per cent 25-year loan at the rate of 5 per cent of the assessed value of their property. The loan was intended to help the Treasury surmount the financial problems connected with the Ethiopian war and with other "exceptional" expenditure.

The loan was, for all practical purposes, a capital levy on the owners of houses and land. Only property belonging to the State and public bodies was exempt from the levy, while owners possessing property worth less than 10,000 lire were also excused. Otherwise, all buildings used for dwelling, industrial, commercial and office purposes were included for the assessment of the capital levy. Proprietors, however, were entitled to deduct from the value of their property debts guaranteed by a mortgage.

Special 25-Year Tax

Service and repayment of the loan was assured by a corresponding special tax to be levied during 25 years upon real property. Owners were offered the option to be exempt from the special tax and subscription to loan through effecting a cash payment to the Treasury of a sum equal to 90 per cent of the par value of the loan they should have subscribed.

For instance, the proprietor of land and houses valued at 1,000,000 lire, on paying 90,000 lire, will receive a redeemable security. He must, however, pay for the same houses and land a yearly tax of 3500 lire (0.35 per cent on 1 million lire capital value), which tax is to last for the twenty-five years allocated for the redemption of the loan. This is a way of dividing the capital levy into its two constituent parts, namely, the payment of the capital and the loss of interest.

He who prefers to keep the 50,000 lire security will, in effect, lose for 25 years the interest on it and 1000 more lire, but he will get back at the end of the period, and perhaps also earlier, the capital sum. He who needs the 50,000 lire may sell the subscribed security, losing the difference between par and the current price, but must also pay the whole 3500 lire tax yearly for 25 years.

If the taxpayer prefers to pay the capital levy he may compound it at 90 per cent. If he has not the money he may ask his bank to advance it to him up to 90 per cent of his levy. The advance must be granted at the same 5 per cent interest and must be redeemed by instalments to begin after two years.

Others Pay Cash

Owners who preferred to pay the capital levy subscribed altogether 1,116,800,000 lire. The total collections of the Treasury to date, therefore, amount to about 5,376,400,000 lire. Of the 4,259,500,000 lire subscribed to the loan, 449,500,000 lire were subscribed through owners obtaining advances from the Bank of Italy, 1,454,000,000 lire through advances secured from other banks, and 955,400,000 lire through special arrangements made by owners with life insurance companies.

Other banks had to borrow in this respect from the Bank of Italy 251,000,000 lire and life assurance companies in turn borrowed 84,000,000 lire, or altogether 1,062,800,000 lire. If to this sum are added advances made direct by the Bank of Italy as stated above (449,500,000 lire), a total of 1,542,300,000 lire is reached, this figure being the expansion in the circulation required for this operation.

This circulation is intended to be reabsorbed not only through the installments which borrowing property owners will repay to their own lenders but also by using a portion of liquid resources that lenders may have available meantime, thus greatly expediting self-liquidation. The bank's position does not seem to have been affected, as the total of Italian savings, exclusive of current accounts, totaling 58,863,400,000 lire on January 1, 1937, increased to 57,122,200,000 lire on April 30, 1937.

Blueberry, Native of East, Grown Successfully in Washington State

TACOMA, Wash.—Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, everywhere. Thousands of tons were being produced in the Puyallup Valley, and prices were none too good.

This situation gave thought to J. A. Aves, about to enter the business of raising berries commercially. He hit upon blueberries—there was only one raiser of blueberries in the State of Washington.

He started six years ago by planting 8000 bushes, importing his first plants from New Jersey. Later he built propagating sheds and produced his own plants, some hybrids, some for late and some for early crops.

The most attractive variety on his acreage is the Concord, which sometimes has as many as 100 of the velvety blueberries in a single cluster.

"The blueberry plant doesn't need spraying," says Mr. Aves. "It presents only one problem. It must be carefully pruned." He does this part of the work himself. To care for the plants he employs two men the year round. In the summer he adds two more. To pick the berries during the height of the six-weeks season he sometimes employs as many as 12 persons.

His crop is particularly good this season. On the branches are clusters of berries that would widen the eyes of those easterners who have bragged for years about the blueberries "back home." Too Mr. Aves's berries, being cultivated, measure as much as three quarters of an inch in diameter.

Mr. Aves figures he has an investment costing from $300 to $500 an acre, according to the variety planted, and counting 1000 bushes an acre. The yield averages from 500 to 600 crates, of 24 pint cups each.

The berries are shipped to Seattle and other Sound cities and as far east as Minneapolis, and each crate bears the Aves label, "Charmed Land Blueberries, Puyallup."

Mr. Aves is mysterious about his returns. He only smiles and says, "I'm satisfied."

California Gasoline Tax Revenue Up Nearly 7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California's income from gasoline taxes during the year ended July 1, last, amounted to $50,086,902, an increase of 6.91 per cent over the previous 12 months, according to figures of the State Equalization Board.

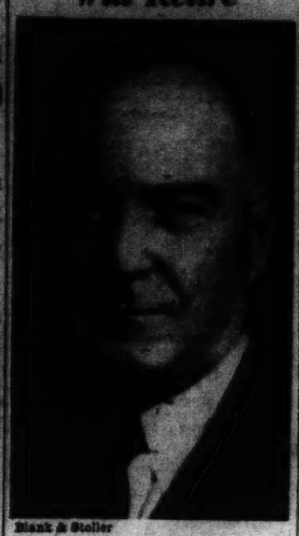
R. E. Collins, chairman of the board, declared the gain shows an "increased use of motor vehicle transportation and serves as a fairly accurate barometer of improved economic conditions."

Highway construction and improvement is financed by gas tax receipts, as is done in many other states.

Iron Ore Shipment Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Lake Superior iron ore shipments in June totaled 10,704,497 tons, a new record, against 10,167,833 in June and 7,130,509 in July, 1936.

Will Retire



Blank & Stoller

Arthur H. Young

Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation in Charge of Industrial Relations, Who Will Retire Oct. 1. He Will Be Succeeded by William Beye of Chicago, Member of the Law Firm of Knapp, Beye, Allen & Cushing

Reorganization Of Vertientes Co. And Camaguey Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reorganization of the Vertientes Sugar Company and the Camaguey Sugar Company, with properties in Cuba, has been completed.

The Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Company (new company) now owns and operates all the properties formerly belonging to the Vertientes Sugar Company and the Camaguey Sugar Company. The directors of the new company are Edgar S. Bloom, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Edward A. Deeds, George N. Lindsay, Charles G. Meyer and Garrard Winston. Officers are: Edward A. Deeds, chairman and president; Philip Rosenberg, executive vice-president and treasurer; George G. Harris, vice-president, and Angus G. Garber, secretary.

The holders of first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds of the Vertientes Sugar Company and the holders of first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds of the Camaguey Sugar Company will receive 50 shares of stock in the new company for each $1000 bond and, in addition, the right to subscribe to bonds of the new company at 90 flat, on the basis of $250 principal amount of new bonds for each $1000 old bond. The National City Bank of New York, the bank creditor of the old companies, receives 204,375 shares of stock in the new company and $4,000,000, principal amount, of bonds of the new company unless subscribed for by the former bondholders.

The protective committees have extended until Oct. 1, 1937, the period within which bonds may be deposited to accept the plan. The depositary for the Vertientes bonds is the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York City, and for the Camaguey bonds the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York City.

It is expected that stock of the new company and subscription rights will be issued to holders of record on Oct. 1, 1937, of certificates of deposit for the old bonds. Subscription rights to the new bonds will terminate Nov. 15, 1937.

Allegheny Steel Co. Increases Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — The Allegheny Steel Company has stepped up its production capacity on high-alloy stainless and corrosion-resisting steels 36,000 tons annually with the installation of a new 25-ton electric furnace, it was announced.

During the last 18 months the company has added 156,000 tons a year to its steel-making capacity, bringing the total to 500,000 tons capacity, annually. Besides installing two electric furnaces in that period, it also put into operation two dismantled open-hearth furnaces which had never been used since their acquisition with the West Penn Steel properties in 1929.

The latest furnace installation brings to approximately $7,000,000 the company's expenditures for improvements and extensions since 1929, when the West Penn Steel properties were acquired. This entire expenditure was financed from earnings.

Anaconda Copper Net Tripled in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. reported earnings of $3.21 a share in the first six months this year against 67 cents a share in the same period last year.

Consolidated net income totaled $19,127,994 compared with $5,827,425 in the first half of 1936. Net income is before depletion on metal mines and federal surtax.

In the quarter ended March 31 the company reported net income of $8,537,100, equal to 98 cents a share compared with $2,808,320 or 32 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

Auburn Loss Increased; N. Y. Shipbuilding Net Off

CHICAGO (AP)—Auburn Automobile Company, Connersville, Ind., and subsidiaries reported second quarter consolidated net loss of $222,584 compared with $145,724 the corresponding 1936 period. The second quarter comprised March, April and May.

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., reported net income before surtax on undistributed profits for the first six months of $13,187, compared with $89,578 the corresponding 1936 period.

Curtis Corporation, Chicago, has working control in both companies.

Texas Is Steadily Turning Toward Industrialization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—After a century of agricultural development, which has made Texas one of the nation's leading producers of cotton, grain sorghums, wool, mohair, cattle and hides, the Lone Star State is reaching out after manufacturing industries.

Since 1918 and especially during the last six years Texas has become an important producer of such basic raw materials as petroleum, natural gas and sulphur. Still more recently Texans have rediscovered their immense young pine forest reserves, potential source of cellulose, in itself basic to an entire series of modern industries from paper-making and rayon to plastics.

Look to Manufacturing

After 100 years of pioneering, in which the Texas economy centered largely around the production of cotton, Texans have come to the conclusion that the next century of effort must be devoted to a greater development of manufacturing.

Texas has set up the Texas State Planning Board at Austin, headed by Maj. E. A. Wood, director, who with the assistance of a technical staff is assembling basic information as to occurrence, extent, and nature of raw materials in each of the State's 245 counties.

The Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas during six months of 1936 helped to crystallize public opinion as to the need for the State's industrial growth. An imposing array of raw materials from glass, clay, gypsum and sulphur to pine trees, cotton, rice, sugar cane, wool and mohair has made Texas people industry-conscious for probably the first time in their history. They recognize now how one-sided has been their progress and how it has led to the inevitable "cul de sac" likely to afflict all regions which remain too largely agricultural.

It is apparent that Texas' growth has failed to take into consideration the development of supplemental industries commensurate with the variety of its natural resources and transportation advantages. Such industries in the near future are certain to become the nucleus of an entirely new series of integrated enterprises giving employment to tens of thousands and supplementing the State's income greatly.

Invites New Industries

Texas is in position, it is claimed, to invite new industries. Texas during 1936 and some years before has averaged about 35 per cent of the United States production of natural gas or 640,000,000,000 cubic feet out of a total of nearly 2,000,000,000,000. The great Texas oil and gas fields are in close proximity to the deposits of sulphur and limestone, glass sand, the pine forests and the main cotton belt of the State. They also are within easy distance of the Gulf of Mexico, thus bringing cheap water transport into the picture.

Texas in 1936 produced 427,280,000 barrels of crude oil, more than double the output of either California or Oklahoma, nearest rivals. That one raw material had a market value of more than half a billion dollars. It was approximately $50,000,000 more than the value of all Texas farm and livestock products for the same year. It is such figures as these which are expected to attract the attention of capital to Texas as a coming industrial State ready for development.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 112, Boston, Mass.

MAKE extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." 21 Assortment, 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains Engraved Holiday Stationery, 50c. Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 194-C, Westfield, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7768

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 156th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

NYK, N. Y.—Two exceptional values! Both modern, attractive houses in restricted sections! Prices drastically reduced in bank selling campaign! Six rooms, 2 baths; fine schools; $16,500. Nine rooms, 4 baths, brick, large plot, $14,500. SUZANNE ORDWAY, 19 Purchase St., Tel. Rye 671.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Extra money selling finest $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Request Samples. Doubin, Fitchburg S-34, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, BACK BAY
Westland Ave., 1 room, $27.50; 2 rooms, $40 to $45; 4 rooms, $55.
Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $21.50; 4 rooms, $55, also free gas and refrigeration.
St. Botolph St., 2 rooms, free electric for all purposes, $45 to $47.50.
Apply SUPERVISOR 5000.

Cambridge, Mass.
10-17 Plympton Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice opportunity for home seeking people to rent strictly modern, well-constructed apartments that have an established reputation for comfort, service, unique economy and attractive surroundings. Reasonably priced. TAYLOR-HOLMES AGENCY, Inc., 670 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Tel. Kirkland 1000.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline—6 rooms, all modern, tiled bathroom, steam heat, combination range, hot water, garage; $65. Call BTA. 6370 after 5 P.M.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline—6 rooms, all modern, newly decorated, steam heat, combination range, hot water, garage; $65. Call BTA. 6370 after 5 P.M.

SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lumber Gain Seen But Price Called 'Clearly Too High'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of lumber so far during 1937 is showing an extension of the recovery movement which began in 1933, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Production of softwood and hardwood combined, says the report, amounted to 9,808,000,000 board feet during the first five months this year as compared with 8,858,000,000 feet in the same period last year, an increase of 10.7 per cent.

Outlook for 1937

"The maintenance of this percentage gain during the remainder of 1937 would result in an annual output of 25,854,000,000 feet as compared with 23,445,000,000 feet in 1936," says the survey. "Production this year would thus be 155.7 per cent higher than at the low for the depression in 1932 when 10,151,000,000 feet were cut but it would be 29.6 per cent below the output of 36,886,000,000 feet in the pre-depression year 1929.

"The requirements of all lumber consuming industries have expanded since 1932. It is estimated that lumber consumption, including exports, during the first six months amounted to 12,991,000,000 board feet this year as against 11,210,000,000 feet last year. Annual consumption last year amounted to 23,133,000,000 feet as compared with 13,105,000,000 at the low for the depression in 1932 and with 35,507,000,000 feet in the pre-depression year 1929.

"Part of the lumber requirements were met during the depression from stocks on hand which were exceptionally large at the end of 1929. This accounts for the fact that while consumption totaled 13,105,000,000 feet in 1932, production dropped to a low of 10,151,000,000 feet. Stocks of lumber on hand at the end of May this year amounted to 7,328,000,000 feet as against 12,902,000,000 at the end of 1929. Stocks are now at a low enough level so that production tends to reflect fully consumption requirements.

High Costs Hamper

"The lumber industry is consequently in a position to regain its predepression production volume with a full recovery in the use of lumber. One of the chief obstacles to such a recovery is the retardation in the expansion of construction work since the building industry is the chief consumer of lumber. The building industry, however, is hampered by high costs for which the lumber industry is partly responsible.

"The lumber price index, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and based on 1926 as 100, was 102.2 in June. This was not only far above the annual average of 58.5 at the low for the depression in 1932 but it was considerably higher than the 1929 average of 93.8 in 1929. The price of lumber is clearly too high in view of the fact that the national income in 1937 will fall short of the 1929 figure."

London Market Up, Then Eases Lower

LONDON—Trading in the stock market today was restricted by holiday considerations, coupled with the settlement of the last account period, which was the heaviest for several months.

The more confident tone, which was in evidence at Wednesday's close, was well maintained at the opening, but around mid-day an easier tendency developed in most sections owing to the absence of any speculative support and insufficient investment buying. A feature was the firmness in domestic rails due to the decision on wages which was in accordance with market expectations.

International issues were dull. U. S. Steel sold at $118⅛. General Motors 58 5-16 and Brazilian Traction $27 29-32. International Nickel opened firm around $66 9-32 on the excellent quarterly statement, but reacted later to $65 21-32.

British funds were neglected, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £100 3-16. Among foreign bonds Japanese and Chinese issues were again marked down on the Far Eastern situation. German bonds were firmer.

Leading industrial stocks were attracting some inquiry, Courtaulds, Imperial Chemical Industries, Dunlops and Imperial Tobacco all improving. Shipping and motor issues were firmer, but the heavy industry group and Unilevers were dull.

Oil securities opened firm, but later were unchanged, Royal Dutch being a firm exception at £47¼. Rubber issues were neglected with the commodity price quoted at 8⅝d.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	22½	24½
do 6% pf	109	113
do 7 7% pf	130	135
Brock G & L	6	7½
Central Me Powr 6% pf	82	87
do 7% pf	92	97
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	98	102
Conn Lt & Powr	89	93
Conn Powr	47½	50½
East Util Assoc	20¼	21½
do convert	6	7
Fall Riv G Wks	16½	20½
Pitchburg G & El	45½	48½
Green Mt Powr pf	83	87
Hartford Elec	53½	61½
Haverhill Elec	26	28
Haverhill Gas	12½	14½
Holyoke Wat Power	200	
Lawrence G & E	38	41
Lowell Elec	85	88
Lynn Gas & Elec	88	92
Mass Pwr & Lt pf	23½	26½
Mass Util Assc pf	20¼	23½
N E G & El 5½% pf	29	43
N E Powr Assoc	6	7
do 6% pf	74½	77½
N E Pub Serv 7% pr lt	4½	5½
N E Pub Serv 7% pf	65½	68½
do 6% pf ltd	58	61
do 7% pf	35½	38
do 6% pf	34½	37
N Boston Lighting Prop	107	107
do pf	94½	93½
Providence Gas	9¼	11¼
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	105	108
do 5% pf	98	101
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34½
Rockland Lt & Pow	18½	13½
So N E Telephone	125	127
Springfield Gas	19½	15½
Twin States G & E pr pf	103	107
West Mass Cos	33½	35½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.17	106.17	106.17
13 3¼s '41	106.18	106.18	106.18
11 3⅛s '41-43	106.28	106.28	106.28
18 3¼s '46-45	106.30	106.22	106.30
3 4s '44-54	112.13	112.13	112.13
10 3¾s '47-45	107.6	107.4	107.5
1 3s '48-46	104.10	104.10	104.10
5 3½s '48-46	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 4¼s '52-47	117	117	117
21 3¾s '51-46	107.10	107.9	107.9
61 3½s '53-49	96.26	96.22	96.26
88 3¼s '54-51	100.10	100.8	100.8
5 3s '55-51	102.16	102.4	102.5
16 3¼s '60-55	101.10	101.10	101.6
33 3¼s '65-56	100.18	100.1	100.1

Home Owners' Loan

110 2¾s '49-39	101.3	101	101
45 3¼s '44-42	100.24	100.22	100.22
114 3s '52-44	102.28	102.22	102.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '49	86½	86½	86½
29 Alleghany 5s '50	90	89½	90
22 Hud & Manh rfg 5s'57	71½	70	71½
39 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	31¼	30¾	31¼
1 Ill Cent 4s '52	75	75	75
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	72	72	72
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	77½	77½	77½
2 Ill Cen 4s '56	64	63½	63½
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	73½	73½	73½
21 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	105¾	106¾
39 Interb R Tr 7s '32	71½	71¾	71¼
4 Interb R Tr 7s '52 ct	70	70	70
25 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	98½	97½	98
19 Interlake Iron 4s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Int Gt Nor sf 6s '52	10¾	10¾	10¾
22 Int Hydro El 6s '44	84½	84	84½
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	79	78½	78½
11 Int Paper 6s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
17 Int T&T Cr 4½s '39	93½	93	93½
9 Int T&T 4½s '52	72¾	71¾	71¼
14 Int T&T 5s '55	77¾	77¼	77¼
2 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109½
6 Kresge Found 4s '48	105	105	105
4 Lac Gas 6s '42A	86	84	84½
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	68	64½	65
2 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	64½	64	64½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	91	91	91
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	51	51	51
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	84	83¾	84
2 Leh Val 6s 2003	101½	101½	101½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119½	119½	119½
2 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	88½	88½	88½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	109	109	109
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	105½	105½	105½
7 Louis & N un 4s 40	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Louis & Nash 4s 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Louisville 3¾ 1st 4s'53	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42ext	78	78	78
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90	28	28	28
3 McCrory Stre 4s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Manhattan Ry 4s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104½	104½
6 Met Ed 4½s '88	108	107¾	107¾
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	104	104	104
1 Mid Steel 4½s '52B	103	103	103
1 Minn St P&SS 4s'47	21	21	21
1 Mo Kan&Tex 4s'60	33	33	33
1 MKT of Tex 5s'50A	44½	44¾	44¾
14 MSP&SSM 4s 4'or'26	30½	30½	30½
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Mo Pac 4½s '38	11¾	11¾	11¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 B	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	14	14	14
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18½	18	18
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 MontWPa&Penn 4½'60	105½	105½	105½
1 Morris & Essex 3½'55	57	57	57
2 Mor&Essex gtd 3½'2000	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104½	104½	104½
3 Nat Distillers 5s '49	107	107	107
1 N O Pac 5s '56A	99	98	98
1 N Y Central 5s '35	101	101	101
1 NYC&StL 4½s '78	97	97	97
1 NYC rfg 4s 2013	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NYC 4s '98	97	97	97
1 NYC 4s '46	104½	104	104½
1 NYC 5½s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 NYC&StL 4½s 2013	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NYC&StL 4s '42	102½	102½	102½
3 NYC&StL 4s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 NYC 5s &b 3½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYC St Clm 2½s '80	89½	89½	89½
5 NYChemSL 5½s '74A	94½	93½	93½
1 NY Chem SL 6½s '70	115	115	115
10 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
40 NY Chi&StL 4s '37	101	101	101
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
3 NY Edis 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	27½	26¾	27¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 reg	27½	26¾	27¼
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	27½	27½	27½
15 NYNH&H 4s '67	27	27	27
4 NYNH&H 4s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	23	23	23
9 NY O & W ref 4s '40	13½	13½	13½
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	106¾	106¾	105¾
3 NY Steam 5s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	10	10	10
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
8 Niagara Hud P 5½s 37	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Norf Sou 5s 'ELA	23¾	23¼	23¾
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¾	104	104½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	104½	104½	104½
5 Nor Ohio 5s '45 ct	72½	72½	72½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78¾	78¾	78¾
16 Ohio Ed 4s 65	105¾	105	105
20 Ohio Ed 5½s '72	111½	111	111½
1 Oh Pub Ser 7½s'46	109¾	109	109¾
16 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107¼	107¾
35 Otis Steel 4½s 52	92	92	92
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	97	97	97
10 Pac Gas&El 5½s 42	102½	102½	102½
9 Pac Gas&E 3¾s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	107½	107½	107½
4 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	101½	101½	101½
11 Para Fict 3½s 47	93¼	92¼	92½
3 Penn Dix 4s 41 A	89½	89½	89½
80 Penn R&Atl 4½s 51	102	101½	101½
1 Penn Co 4s 52 E	107	107	107
7 Penn Co 4s 63	103	103¼	103¼
8 Penn RR gen 5s 68	118½	118¼	118¾
5 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	112	112	112
10 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	107½	107¼	107½
10 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	102¾	102½	102½
15 Penn RR 3¾s 70	100	99¾	99¾
75 Penn RR 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	102¾	102	102
1 Pere Marq 4½s 60	95	95	95
15 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Phil Balt&Wash 4s43	112¾	112¾	113¾
6 Phila Co 5s 67	89¾	89¾	89¾
11 Phil Elec 3½s 67	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Phil Read C&I 5s 42	10½	10½	10½
3 Pitts Read C&I 5s	23¾	23	23
28 Philippine Ry 4s 37	39¾	38¾	39¾
4 Postal Tel&C 5½s '53	81½	80½	80½
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	107	107	107
11 Ready 4½s '67	107	106¾	106¾
1 Reg Ice Co 6s '51	104	104	104
Rem Rand 4½s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Republic Gas 6s '42	110	110	110
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s 45	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Republic Steel 6s '48	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Revere Cop & Br 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Rochester G&E 5s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
67 St L-SanFr 4½s '50A	37½	36¾	37½
1 San An Pu Sv 6s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A ltd	27	27	27
32 Sears R & C 4½s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Sea A L & G 4s '50 ct	24½	24½	24½
2 Shar Steel 4½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	94	94	94
17 Simmons Co 4s '52	102	101½	101¾
1 Skelly Oil 3½s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
5 Sou Pac 4½s '69	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	85	85	85
17 So Pac 4½s '69	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 So Pac gen 4½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	100½	100½	100½
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94½	94½	94½
5 South Ry 4½s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 South Ry cn&m 5s'94	104½	104½	104½
1 South Ry gen 4s '96	74½	74½	74½
1 Sou Ry 4s Aug'58	84¼	84¼	84¼
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101¾	101¾
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	110	110	110
7 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106½	106½	106½
1 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	103½	103½	103½
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 T RR A St L 6s '44	118½	118½	118½
15 T RR A St L 5s '41	110	110	110
11 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104½
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103¼	103	103
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	103¾	103½	103½
13 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	103½	103½	103½
9 Third Ave aj 5s '60	16½	16¼	16¼
4 Third Ave 4s '60	49½	49	49
23 Tide W As O 3½s '52	101½	101	101
5 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114¾	114¾	114¾
6 Un Pac 4½s '71	98½	98½	98½
8 Un Pac 3½s '71	97½	97¼	97½
12 Unit Drug 5s '53	98½	98½	98½
6 US Pipe&Fy 3½s '46	130	130	130
9 US Rub 5s '47	107	107	107
6 Utah L&TrTrst 5s '44	99¼	99	99
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Util P&L 6½s '47	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Util P&L 5s '59	47¾	47½	47½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	104	104	104
63 Vertient Tex 7s '42 ct	34¾	34¾	35¼
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105¾	105¾	106¼
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Wabash 5s '56 D	28	28	28
5 Wabash 4½s '78 C	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Walker H 4½s '45	106½	106½	106½
6 Warner Bros 6s '39	95	95	95
9 West Md 5s '77 A	107	107	107
13 West Md 4s '52	101¼	101	101
1 West Un 5s '38	101½	101½	101½
13 Western Un 5s '51	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 Western Un 4½s'50	89	88¾	89
20 Western Un 5s '60	88½	88	88½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	86	86	86
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	27	27	27
7 Wis Cen 4½s '49	37½	37½	37½
36 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
27 Youngst S&A 3½s '51	147½	146¾	147½

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	99¼	98¾	99
11 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13¼	13¼	13½
6 Antwerp 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
95 Argentine 4s '72	104½	104½	104½
1 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100½	100½	100½
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100 17-32	100	17-32
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Australia 5s '57	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Australia 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Austria 7s '57	104½	104½	104½
1 Belgium 7s '55	118¼	117¾	118¼
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Berl City El 6s '58	28	28	28
10 Brazil 8s '41	50½	49¾	50½
3 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	43	4	343
45 Brazil C Ry Rl 7s '52	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Brisbane 5s '58	103	103	103
1 Buen A 3s '84	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	83½	83½	83½
1 Buen A 4½s4½s Aug'76	84½	84½	84½
1 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	84½	84½	84½
4 Buen A 4½s4¾s'75	87¼	87	87
5 Bulgaria 7½s'68	30	30	30
5 Canada 5s'52	113½	113½	113½
3 Canada 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Canada 3½s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Canada 3s '67	95	95	95
10 Canada 2½s'45	10½	100	100½
2 Carlsbad 8s '54	87½	87½	87½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	18½	18½	18½
1 Chile 6s '60	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Chile 6s '62	20½	20¼	20¼
8 Col Agr Bank 6s '48	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28½	28½	28½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s'46	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Copenhag 5s '52	101¾	101	101¾
20 Copenhag 4½s '53	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Cordoba City 7s'57 st	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Cuba 5½s '53	104½	104½	104½
41 Cuba 5½s '45	86¼	86	86¼
1 Czecho 8s '52	104	104	104
9 Denmark 5½s '55	103¾	102½	102½
16 Dom 5½s '42	95	95	95
1 Stat 7s '46	91	91	91
5 GerCAgBk8s '60 Oct	40	40	40
19 GerCov 5½s '65	30½	30½	30½
2 GerCov 5½s Subunst	27½	27½	27½
2 Ger Gen El 6s '48	37½	37½	37½
1 GtConElJap 7s '45	94	94	94½
10 Greek 6s '68	32	32	32
2 Italy 7s 1951	86¾	86¾	86¾
10 Japan 6½s 54	93½	93	93
1 Jugoslav Mtg 7s 57	41¾	41¼	41¾
15 KreugerAT 8s9oct	30¾	30¼	30¾
3 Milan City 6½s 52	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	28	28	28
8 Minas Ger 6½s 59	28	28	28
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	102¾	103¾	103¾
2 Norway 4½s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Norway 4s 63	100½	100½	100½
5 Oslo City 4½s '55	102½	102½	102½
2 Panama 4s'42A st asd	62¾	62¾	62¾
3 Peru 1st 8s '60	19½	19½	19½
1 Poland 5½s '50	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Poland 6s '40	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Porto Alegr 8s '61	27½	27½	27½
3 Queensld 5s '47	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	26½	26½	26½
4 Rio de Jan 8s 6s '48	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Rome 6½s '52	28	28	28
10 Roumania Inst 7s'59	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	28½	28½	28½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '56	28½	28½	28½
3 Serbs Cr & Sl 7s '62	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Siemen & Hal 6½s'51	80	80	80
1 Styria 7s '46	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Tokyo City 5½s 52	73¾	74¼	74¼
9 Uruguay 8s '46	87½	87½	87½
1 Wurttemb El 7s '58	78¾	78¾	78¾
9 Yokohama 6s '61	78½	78½	78½

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,127,000; previous day, 4,780,000; week, 7,180,000; year ago, 11,784,000; two years ago, 12,946,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,618,956,000; year ago 2,176,186,000; two years ago, 3,607,807,000.

Aviation Corporation Cuts Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—Aviation Corporation and subsidiary companies reported their net loss for the six months ended last May 31 amounted to $143,156 after writing off all charges, including $168,813 in engineering, experimental and development costs. This compared with a consolidated net loss of $174,270 for the six months' period ended June 30, 1936. Sales for the 1937 period totaled $1,938,286 and other income amounted to $212,902.

Public Debt Reaches New All-Time High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The public debt rose to a new all-time high of $36,826,653,243 on August 10.

The Treasury reported today that this was an increase of $14,263,210 over the previous day and compared with a debt of $33,400,778,494 on August 10, 1936.

Office Equipment Industry Outlook Most Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Not only has the office equipment industry had one of the most active and most profitable half years in its history during the first six months of 1937, but a steady and high demand is indicated for the remainder of the year, says Poor's Surveys. The service adds that because general business activity promises a substantial autumn pick-up, this line of merchandise should get its share of orders.

The analysis goes on to say:

"The aggregate net income of seven office equipment manufacturers reporting for the first three months of the year totaled $5,773,000, a gain of nearly 76 per cent over the results obtained in the first quarter of 1936. Five of these companies, including the three largest—National Cash Register, Remington Rand, and Underwood Elliott Fisher—have reported for the second three months.

"Four show continuing gains over 1936; one shows a loss. For the full six months, these five concerns reported an aggregate net income of $10,618,000 which was 76.6 per cent above their 1936 total for the like period.

"Prospects for the 1937 second half favor continuing satisfactory operations. Despite increasingly heavy sales and deliveries during the recovery period, much office equipment still in use is understood to be obsolete, and will sooner or later require replacement.

"Typewriter, tabulating machine and filing equipment manufacturers continue to benefit from expanding clerical activities in the numerous departments and agencies of the Federal Government. In addition foreign markets afford the industry an increasingly large sales outlet."

Terminal Merger At St. Louis Gets Approval of ICC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Six railroad and terminal companies, operating about 700 miles of lines through Illinois, with an apex at St. Louis, have received favorable action on their application to the Interstate Commerce Commission to consolidate into one company, which will be known as the Illinois Terminal Railroad Company.

In their application on March 1 the carriers said they were all controlled by the Illinois Power & Light Company, which in turn is controlled by North American Company through another subsidiary.

In addition to the present Illinois Terminal Railroad Company, the companies in the merger are Illinois Traction, Inc.; St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad Company, Alton & Eastern Railroad Company, St. Louis & Illinois Belt Railway Company and the Alton Terminal Railway Company.

The consolidated company was authorized to purchase the St. Louis Electric Terminal Railway Company, also the McKinley Bridge, spanning the Mississippi between St. Louis and East St. Louis.

Outstanding stock of the six petitioning companies is expected to be reduced from $27,114,300 to $25,000,000, and their indebtedness will be reduced from $20,163,361 to $12,300,000, less the cost of the McKinley Bridge, estimated at $2,700,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.98⅝	$4.8397
Cables	4.98⅛	3.98⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	1
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1683	.1695
Italy—lire	.0526	.0527	.1
Germany—mark	.4021	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5514	.5516	1
Sweden—krona	.2569	.2570	.2437
Norway—krone	.2568	.2569	.2437
Denmark—krone	.2225	.2226	.2437
Spain—pesete			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1407¼	.1407¼	.2382
Cz'ch'va—crown	.0240	.0240	.2
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070	.0070	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†	.3028	.3028	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0680	.0670	.0925
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0399	.3060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800†	.5800†	1.7810

Far East

Japan—yen	.2908	.2908	.2440
India—rupee	.3783	.3783	.4180
Java—florin	.5438	.5438	.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.2032	.2033	*
Shanghai—dol	.2044	.2050	*
Straits—dollar	.5688	.5690	.6804
Phil Islands—peso	.5013½	.5013½	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9968	1.00	1.0031

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.2440

*Currency in China—units per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 10: Receipts, $22,-156,827; expenditures, $30,748,841; balance, $2,838,888,091; customs receipts for the month, $12,042,664. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $438,527,035; expenditures, $904,883,394, including $257,666,181 for emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $466,356,359; gross debt, $36,-826,653,244, an increase of $14,263,210 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,492,972,-674, including $1,200,946,416 of inactive gold.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thom

Local Classified

(Continued)

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Stouffield Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEAUTY TRAINING

FACIAL specialist will train an intelligent, refined girl for her salon; unusual opportunity; small fee required; permanent position after training. MISS MARTIN, 601 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. VOlunteer 5-1664.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4345.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week-end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; rates $15-$20.

CORSETIERES

JEAN—Graduate Corsetiere. Brooklyn, N. Y., 798 Franklin Ave., near Eastern Parkway. Alterations free of charge.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency, high-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn N Y. MA. 6-7632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER. Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Family of two adults and boy 14, in Short Hills, New Jersey, are seeking middle-aged woman as housekeeper; six-room house, minimum laundry, light cooking; must be self-reliant and amiable; permanency assured for proper woman who, at the same time, is looking for a pleasant home. Address F. SCHAEFER, c/o Charles Weill, Inc., 101 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

ON SEPTEMBER 7, a colored cook and second maid; must have excellent references, experience. Write for an interview to Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WIDOW would share new 7-room and 3-bath colonial home with couple; large terrace and garden; near station. MRS. CLARA LOUCHS, 39 Rugby Rd., Strathmore, at Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. Phone Manhasset 1683-W.

HOME WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, a home for a young lady in this vicinity; some attention needed. Monroe 5787.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laurelton 8-4061. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GREENWICH, CONN.—Due business change, beautiful colonial new home, owner-built, architecturally designed, woodland setting, brook, private beach, anchorage; offered 1936 prices for immediate sale; further information upon request. Molly Stark, Realtor, Post Road, Greenwich 3033.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 725 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES. Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF, Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints 103 Charles St., Boston Lat. 4308

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom N H

PIANOS

BABY GRAND piano, Baldwin product, slightly used, perfect condition, dark mahogany. For demonstration, terms, details, BREakers 2115 (Lynn, Mass.).

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A beautiful island near Brunswick, Maine; less than one-half mile from shore, with safe deep-water harbor and dock for yachts; beautiful large bungalow residence and a guest house with all modern conveniences and all necessary buildings for a complete, attractive summer home. For further information, apply to MRS. HELEN BAUER SMITH, Pole Island Farm Star Route #1 P. O., BRUNSWICK, MAINE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of homes and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7020

SCARSDALE VICINITY. Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $8,500; under $50 to carry, monthly. NASH AND BOGART Scarsdale 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Comfortable rooms, private bath, home cooking; piazzas, garage. Tel. Longwood 9504.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms by day or week; free parking. MRS. MAZIE ADDINGTON, 1309 State St. Phone 6-3021.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

N. Y. C., 510 W. 112th (6-B), near Columbia and Riverside Dr.—Attractive single-double; Christian Scientist preferred. Ph. MO. 2-1977.

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 255 West 95th Street—2 medium sized rooms, light, clean, airy; 2 baths; near church. De Wolfe.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. HOME FOR TOURISTS. Permanent or transients. Mrs. R. B. Wardwell, 225 Humphrey St. Tel. Breakers 9033-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY MIDDLE-AGED, unattached woman, former school-teacher, position companion and housekeeper to elderly woman; permanent position; go anywhere. MRS. DEXTER, 85 Walnut St., Winchester, Mass.

CARE of one or more small children or semi-invalid; Christian Scientist preferred. Box P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION or chaperon, refined young woman; well educated, adaptable, typist, drives car; will go anywhere. MRS. O. ALLEN, 1919 Hamilton Rd., Columbus, Ga. Refs.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$28; booklet. VANBORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY, MASS. Attractive, cool, furnished house; low rent balance season $150. Mr. Whiting, KIR. 5100. (Cambridge).

ON LAKE in Southern N. H., large airy rooms, screened piazza, fireplaces, electricity, boat, barn; secluded. MRS. F. E. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath, near Broad and Olney, by settled couple; $25 and care for grounds. Hancock 4560.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4848 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Featured in Our Famous August Furniture Specials

Simmons New $59.75 Pull-Easy Studio Divan, $39.75

Howland's

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers

Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT *(Continued)*

HASTINGS CORSET SHOP

Items for the College Girl's Trunk. Snuggy Slippers—Bandeaux—Silk and Flannel Robes—Girdles—Lingerie.

Reasonable Prices.

Advance stock in full line of sizes for this early accommodation.

Bridgeport 1026 Main St. Waterbury 29 W. Main St.

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly

All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50

ARTHUR KENT, INC. Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes 4 F. O. ARCADE

MEIGS

Manufacturer's Closeout

350 Men's and Young Men's $35 to $40 Suits $18.50

MAIN FLOOR

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Savings Accounts Travelers Checks Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Gowns Suits Furs *of the Better Kind*

THOMPSON'S

JACK F. STEWART

Electrical Contractor

HOME SERVICE

219 Gilbert Street Phone 3-4853

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golden Guernsey

America's Table Milk

More Minerals—Deeper Cream Line

Sold only by SUNNY VALLEY FARM In Greenwich, Bridge St. Tel. 2088

Pontiac Sales and Service

New Models Now on Display

GREENWICH CAB COMPANY

TEL. 2000 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods

Cohen Bros.

Fine Groceries and Fruits

Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food

145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

You Can Have That Favorite Picture Framed Reasonably at

HORTON'S

259 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 4384

Come In and See Our Display of

1938 Radios

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.

262 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

WHITE DINER

Boston Post Road, opposite Y. M. C. A.

High Grade Meats and Fresh Vegetables Served

Lunch 40c, Dinner 65c, Sunday Dinner 85c

Silver Watches

W. D. WEBB INC.

Jewelers Since 1897

Schick Dry Shaver

Tel. 74-W 117 Greenwich Ave.

HOT SEAT ELECTRIC INSECT LANTERNS

Destroys flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests $3.00 with bulb.

GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.

325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-2619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Household Fuel Corp.

Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.

718 MAIN STREET 7-4461

Cameras and Supplies

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

OPTICIANS

903 MAIN STREET

"Immediate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon

First 4 Days of the Week Only: Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c

Permanent Waves $3.25 and up

ROOMS 43-44 at 903 Main Street SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-0221

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

S. S. Pierce Co.

Delicious Foods

For Summer Menus

UPHAM'S

Winthrop Bldg. Colony St.

CHURCH & MORSE

Hardware Housefurnishings

Good Merchandise—Fair Prices

45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 900

Perfection Is Our Aim

The Domestic Laundry Company

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

130 HANOVER STREET Phone 1500

Annual August Fur Sale

Substantial savings during the summer.

CHERNIACK CO.

REED HOLROYD & Co.

FURNITURE

RUGS—BEDDING

August Sale of Furniture

Now On

Phone 1048 7 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.

Anthracite Coal

Bituminous Coal

Koppers Coke

The Electric Furnace-Man

319 MAIN STREET PHONE 18-W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

189 MAIN STREET

Margaret Tarrant Christmas Cards on Display

GREETING CARDS

For Any Occasion

Trusty Neck Messengers

HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN

112 COLLEGE STREET TEL. 2360

NEW BRITAIN

AUGUST SALE *of* FINE FURS

Connecticut Furriers

87-89 West Main Street Phone 2000

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2215, 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Try a Monitor Advertiser"

100% Test OILS KOPPERS Coke 'blue' Coal

QuinnipiaC COAL Co.

Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

RAY HAMMOND

HABERDASHER

Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel

A Shop Men Enjoy

162 ORANGE STREET

Phillips STORE

High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices Also *Many Monitor-advertised products.*

47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Established 1900

MICHAELS

JEWELERS OPTICIANS

Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

138 Temple St.

Called For and Delivered

Hat Renovating

The John E. Bassett & Co.

"OLD" HARD" WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns

2K Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

ANDRÉ & JOHN

Hair Stylists

Announce the Opening of Their NEW SALON

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring

32 Center St., opp. Church Second Floor Tel. 6-6140

The LEEPER Co.

All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning

52 ELM STREET Phone 6-1192

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

BOOKS Are Good Companions

You Will Find the Latest Always in Stock at

THE BOOKSHOP Inc.

MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-1213 Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-3 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts

Individual China and Silver Pieces Sets of Flatware - Watches Brooches - Bracelets - Rings Necklaces - Etc.

FRANK LAUDER

96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

BRYANT-BESSE STORE

New Location

53 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Outfitters to Men and Boys

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-4 P. M. daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Amazing Savings on Fine Furs

We Have Fur Coats as low as $45

HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP

43 Atlantic Street Phone 3404

VACATION TOGS

Bathing Suits—Beach Robes Cotton Slacks—Polo Shirts Tropical Suits

FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service

The Kingsbury Shop

Utmost in Fine Tailoring Fur Work

SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.

Electrical Contractors

FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS GENERAL ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES

79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

STAMFORD OIL CO.

Regnemer Brothers

ESSO PRODUCTS

TIMKEN OIL BURNERS

Sales and Service

671 Main Street Phone 3-2166

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0161 Mon. Wed. Fri. 9 A. M.-3 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Heating, Plumbing, Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Oil Burners Fuel Oil

Barlow Bros. Co.

61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OIL

CITIZENS COAL CO.

43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

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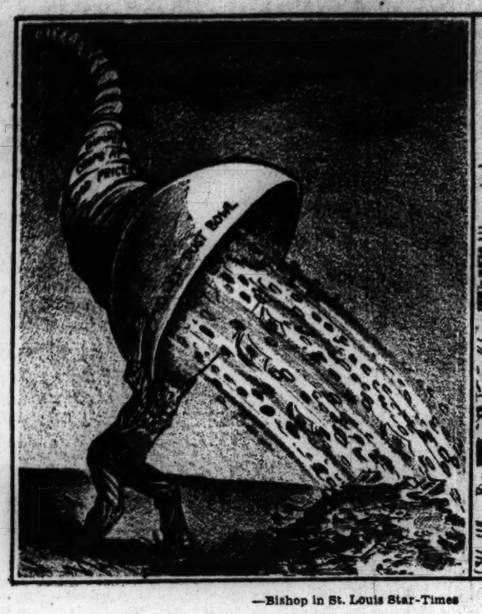
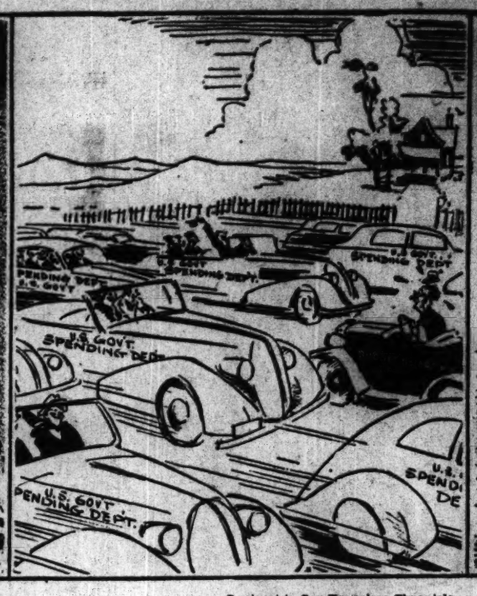
Cartoons of the Week



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
My Cup Runneth Over



—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Bucking the Traffic

Scott in Portland Oregonian
Well—Cheerio, John! And Come Again!

—Travelers; From Dayton-Oakwood Press
Don't Pick 'Em Up!

—Yardley in Baltimore Sun
There's Some Talk We're Getting a New Landlord

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Samuel's 'Parlour'

It is related that when Samuel was on his way to perform a solemn sacrifice at "the high place" (generally a mound or hill set apart for such rites), he encountered Saul for the first time, and invited him and his servant to join him at this "high place," adding, "Ye shall eat with me today" (I Sam. 9:17-19). Moreover, on their arrival, we read, according to that rendering of our Common Version, that Samuel "brought them into the parlour" (verse 22) where a feast was held, attended by some thirty guests (ibid.).

The Hebrew word *lishkah* clearly does not mean "parlor" in our modern sense of the term, but was properly a room reserved for such sacrificial meals as were held at any of the famous "high places." Thus Smith suggests the rendering "sacred hall," and Moffatt, "dining-hall"; while Dr. J. A. Selbie has "sacrificial dining-room" (cf. Hastings Dictionary: Vol. III, p. 674).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pass the Nuts

The players are lined up in two long rows of equal length, facing each other. At one end of each row is a chair or table with a dish of nuts and an empty dish.

The player nearest the nuts in each line takes one from the dish and passes it behind him to the next player, who passes it down the row, everyone keeping his hands behind him until the first nut reaches the last player in the line, who brings it around in front and passes it down the front of the line to the empty dish.

As fast as the first player has passed one nut he takes another, until all are gone; and the first team to get all the nuts back into the empty dish wins the game.

The speed with which the players have to shift their hands from front to back and front again to catch the nuts coming and going provokes much merriment!—Mrs. M. A. T., Atascadero, Calif.

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: A bill has been introduced in Congress to permit the mailing of manuscripts as third-class matter. And even this classification would be highly flattering to most of them.

Washington Post: Other pathetic summer figures are men stepping jauntily about under the impression that they're wearing white suits.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: No two wars are exactly alike in this world. Each is worse than the one before it.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The positions of major responsibility have been built on the foundation of masterful thoroughness.

Letter Changing: Bark, lark, lurk, turk, turn.

What Am I? Clock.

"Eggs-actly" How Many: 30 goose eggs, 80 duck's eggs and 70 hen's eggs.

Radio Sports Announcers: Ted Husing, Graham McNamee, Bob Elson, Clem McCarthy, Ed Thorgerson, Pat Flanagan, Tom Manning, Mal Totten, Bob Newhall, Bill Slater.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland, Calif., reader shares today's cryptic message on the subject of right building:

YMJ UTXNYNTSX TK RFOTW WJXUTSXNGNQNYD MFAJ GJJS GZNQY TS YMJ KTZSIFYNTS TK RFXYJWKZQ YMTWTZLM-SJXX.

Letter Changing

And from a Los Angeles reader we have an opportunity to change BARK to TURN in 4 moves.

What Am I?

My first is in CAMP, but not in TENT;
My second is in LONDON, but not in KENT;
My third is in IRON, but not in BRASS;
My fourth is in CRYSTAL, but not in GLASS;
My fifth is in KING, but not in PEOPLE;
My whole is often found on a STEEPLE.
What Am I?

"Eggs-actly" How Many?

A farmer had a basket containing 150 eggs. For every 1½ goose eggs he had 2½ duck's eggs, and 3½ hen's eggs. "Eggs-actly" how many of each kind did he have in the basket?

Radio Sports Announcers

The names of 10 prominent Radio Sports Announcers have been somewhat mixed up below. Can you straighten them out, as indicated by the example checked?

1	Ted	Flanagan	
2	Graham	Totten	
3	Bob	Husing	✓
4	Clem	Slater	
5	Ed	Newhall	
6	Pat	Elson	
7	Tom	McNamee	
8	Mal	McCarthy	
9	Bob	Thorgerson	
10	Bill	Manning	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Ventilated Hats

A young girl who has clever ideas and is always looking about for ways in which to earn extra money, takes last year's old felt hat, cleans it with a dry-cleaning fluid, presses it, and then brings it up to date by cutting out the crown. A new ribbon band is attached and, presto, a hat like new!

The new, ventilated crowns are smart; and, with a pair of sharp scissors, any kind of cut-out work designs can be made. She has had much work along this line, and has turned out some smart-looking hats, and has earned needed money. —Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Your Load

There is a story told of an old French donkey driver which is always worth telling again. They say that one day he was seen going down hill, sitting on his cart, and looking straight ahead, but that later, as his donkey pulled the cart uphill, and pretty steep at that, the donkey-man, trudging by the side, whistled or sang merrily.

"Why do you only whistle and sing when you are trudging uphill?" asked someone.

"Because," said the donkey-man, "it helps the donkey to pull better."

Well, I cannot say if the donkey really did pull his load better because of the man's whistling, but I am quite sure that a cheerful spirit will always help you to pull your load. If you have a trouble and cannot get rid of it, you must carry it. If you carry it and grumble and rebel, the load seems heavier and the hill steeper. But if you make light of it (or as light as you can), why, I doubt not but that the burden will be more tolerable.

And I am sure of this also: That your good cheer will help others to carry their loads.

Perhaps you will bear all this in mind, and remember the simple Frenchman who lived out a great philosophy.

—Optimist, in Newcastle (Eng.) Evening Chronicle.

Quotation for Today

IT is the deepest of all lessons of experience that if we are indeed sound and courageous within ourselves, there is no contingency whatever but we may draw from it that perpetual growth of inward strength, which, when all is said, is the one and only secret of what is called happiness.—J. L. GARVIN.

Afternoon Musicale

Monitor Camera Club from a member who neglected to write his name on the back of the snapshot

TO A WELL-LOVED POET

Although you write no sonnets
Your emotion
Of wagging tail is lyric
With devotion.

Your bark: 'tis like a ballad
And your eyes
Hold triolets of rapture
And surprise.

And when you beg a favor
Or a bone,
You are alive with rhythm
All your own.

Your smallest growl's a couplet,
Pointed, terse;
While every hair is vibrant
With blank verse.

Deep in your heart is beauty
And strange lore—
In fact, you are a poet
I adore.

—Edith Lombard Squires in Our Dumb Animals

For the Scrapbook

Toward the Goal

He that turneth from the road to rescue another turneth toward his goal;
He shall arrive by the footpath of mercy; God will be his guide.
—Harry Van Dyke.

Contentment

Be content: only things to eat and drink and wear are high in price—happiness is at the same old figure. —Snow.

Power

It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others, and to lose power over a man's self.—Bacon.

False Faith

The faith that stands on authority is not faith.—Emerson.

In Lighter Vein

Getting the Better of the Law

"Smith certainly is a foxy fellow. He's drawn up his will in such a way that the lawyers can't get more out of it than his own heirs."

"How's that?"

"Why, he left half his fortune to one of the best lawyers in the country, provided he saw to it that the other half went to Smith's children intact."—Montreal Star.

—Guerin Meschino, Milan

"You offer me fifty lire for such a masterpiece? I am not starving yet."
"Then I will come again later."

Something to Wail About

Explorer: "Why, you shouldn't complain about handouts. When I was in the Arctic I used to live on candles and blubber."

Hobo—"Well, if I had to eat candles I guess I would too."—Grit.

No Animals

The artist who is painting a portrait of President Roosevelt has been in the habit of entering the White House by the front door of the executive offices, where the guards know him. One day recently he decided on a short cut through the side entrance. A guard halted him. "What's in that package you've got?" he asked.

"Just an easel," said the artist.

"Well, we don't allow animals in the White House," snapped the guard.—Montreal Star.

He'd Like to Go Along

"Please, sir," said the clerk, "I'd like to have next week off if it is convenient."

"Oh, you would?" said his employer. "May I ask what for?"

"Well, my young lady is going on her honeymoon, and I'd like to go with her."—Tid-Bits.

Career Man

"It ain't that I'm afraid to work, ma'am, but there ain't much doing in my particular line."

"Why, what are you?"

"I'm a window-box weeder, ma'am."—Farm and Ranch.

Strategy

"How did your wife lose her antique craze?"

"Oh, I just gave her a 1910 model car for her anniversary."

Daily Anecdote

Irish Compliment

A well-known Irish ecclesiastic, Primate Crozier, was once the recipient of an ambiguous compliment, which he delighted to relate.

In one of the parishes belonging to the diocese, a rector found himself suddenly unable to fulfill his pulpit engagement, and the notice given his select vestrymen was so short that no one could be found to take his place. In their difficulty the vestrymen came to the primate and he promptly offered to fill the gap.

The vestrymen were full of gratitude; and at the conclusion of the morning service they waited on their distinguished visitor to return thanks. Said their spokesman: "My Lord, we are greatly indebted to you for coming and preaching for us this morning. We wish to say, however, that a worse preacher would have done us, but we could not find one."

Jest a Minute

"Telegram for Mr. Avery!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Knights of the Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Coboconk, Ont., Can.

Five women traveling gaily campwards from the city, had stowed their numerous suitcases and packages into a container fixed over the spare tire at the back of the car.

When they were within a few miles of their destination, a friendly passerby signaled that the car needed attention. On examination, a flattening tire was discovered. This meant unpacking the baggage to reach the spare before they could proceed to change tires.

Before long, a car traveling in the opposite direction was pulled up, and the occupant, a tall, pleasant-faced young salesman, approached, inquiring kindly, "A little tire trouble? May I help you?" Efficiently he set to work, and very quickly had everything shipshape.

Having recently read in The Christian Science Monitor of the good impression made by the Boy Scouts at the jamboree in Washington, one of the party said, "You must have been a Boy Scout!"

"Yes," he replied, "I used to be a Scout." The job finished, he took his departure, declining any remuneration, and assuring the party that he had been pleased to help.

"There," said one of the friends, "is another proof of the permanency of good. What our young helper learned from the Scout law—a good deed a day—is still with him and will remain to help and bless others."

While the work was going on, a third Knight of the Road slowed down and proffered help, which, however, it was not necessary to accept, but which increased the friends' gratitude that

For all of good the past hath had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common, daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Full Speed Ahead*

By LE PELLEY

HERE WE COME, MARMADUKE—AS FAST AS WE CAN!
FASTER AS A MATTER OF FACT—
THERE MAY BE ANOTHER EXIT TO THE CAVE MARMADUKE IS IN—BUT LET'S LOSE NO TIME!
FOLLOW ME, LADS....
I DON'T SEE HOW WE CAN DO ANYTHING ELSE BUT—
WOW—HE CERTAINLY CAN STEP!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Baldpate Escapes From the Wooga Birds*

By THE HACKERS

THAT NIGHT WE WAITED UNTIL LATE, THEN CREPT UP TO RELEASE THE MATE:
"THESE WOOGA BIRDS HELD ME. AND WHY? TO MAKE ME TEACH THEM HOW TO FLY.
BUT THEY'RE NOT BUILT FOR FLIGHT IN AIR." I SAW ONE STIR AND QUACKED, TAKE CARE!"
THEN, JUST IN TIME, BALDPATE WAS FREED. WE ROSE AND ALL FLEW OFF FULL-SPEED!

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Insertion in Minutes

Question: An executive committee elects a treasurer from its own members. Before the bank will recognize the treasurer as such, it demands a certified copy of a resolution duly adopted and recorded in the minutes of a meeting of the executive committee. Owing to changes in the committee, this procedure was not discovered until after the meeting. In order to expedite matters, it was recommended that with the unanimous consent of all present at the previous meeting, this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of that meeting and a letter stating that such resolution was adopted at the meeting be sent to the bank. May this be done?

Answer: It is improper to record in the minutes of a meeting anything which was not actually done at the meeting. A board or executive committee may act only when in session with a quorum present at a properly called meeting. Unanimous agreement outside such a meeting is not a legal act of the board.

In an emergency, a responsible officer may act, and then have his act ratified; but this must be done at a subsequent meeting. The committee might furnish to the bank a transcript of the minutes duly signed by chairman and clerk showing the election of a treasurer, and this might meet the requirement. Other signatures might be obtained from all the committees affirming the election. If a formal resolution, however, is required, there seems no alternative but to have a meeting in order to adopt it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Congress Comes Back

DEMOCRATS have a "harmony dinner" for the new Senate leader, and Congress ties the Administration program in knots. That is the paradoxical news from Washington. The dinner was fine, but it will take more than a feast to restore harmony between southern conservatives and the New Deal experimenters. The party may be united for the next election—American parties have always put very strange elements into one bed—but cleavages which run deep are now being accentuated.

Those pesky Republicans have helped some northern Democrats throw the anti-lynching fat into the Senate's late-session fire. Some of the President's opponents in both parties even hope to pass it. They would then have Mr. Roosevelt on a spot where he would either have to sign it and outrage many southern feelings, or veto it and alienate the northern Negro vote which Mr. Farley has so assiduously cultivated.

It is quite possible that the Administration would prefer a quick adjournment to that dilemma. Particularly since hopes for getting the Administration program through have gone down as internal strife has risen. The Senate has cleaned up the major bills that the White House has pressed for. But there appears to be a real revolt in the House against the wages and hours bill and conservative southerners who fear its centralizing possibilities are joined with others who don't like the President's stand against crop loans—one of those really radical measures that look all right to those who would benefit. The Wagner housing bill is also having hard going in the House and may have harder since Senator Wagner insisted on inserting the anti-lynching controversy in the other chamber. And the Senate will go no farther with the bills for administrative reorganization.

Altogether the effect is to make it plain that the era of rubber stamp congresses has ended. Whatever the eventual result of Democratic party rifts, the balance between the three departments of American Government has been restored. In the very first session after the landslide of last November the President has found the power that victory was supposed to give him largely dissipated.

Three reasons at least appear. First undoubtedly is the easing of economic tension due to recovery. The emergency appeal for legislation "now" is hard to make convincing. Second, the President's court plan frightened or alienated many of his best friends. And finally many Democrats in the South are beginning to feel that not only their Jeffersonian doctrine but their local interests will be badly served by radical or labor control in Washington.

The new situation of Congress is not wholly one over which thoughtful citizens can rejoice. Independence and initiative in the legislative branch are to be welcomed. But many students of government believe the American system is endangered by impotence and confusion. They contend that without the pressure of emergency the checks and balances work so well that nothing gets done. Undoubtedly it is difficult to arouse the nation to action in the interest of the whole. Much of the normal action of Congress is for some local interest or combination of interests under a log-rolling or pork-barrel drive.

The come-back of Congress will be disappointing if the change is only one from rubber-stamping executive demands to log-rolling for special interests. The President's greatest opportunity for leadership is just arriving. If he can sense the basic aspirations and essential needs of the nation as a whole and present them in clear-cut terms both his party and Congress will rally to action for the general welfare.

Treaty Destroyers?

IF IT is really as important that six old United States destroyers be leased to Brazil as whispers around the State Department corridors would indicate, American diplomacy should have thought of this contingency before it committed itself under the new 1936 naval treaty. The test of the effectiveness of treaties comes when they prevent a signatory from doing what it would otherwise do.

Both Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles contend that the leasing scheme would not violate the naval treaty. They claim that since ownership will remain in the United States Government the destroyers will never become part of the Brazilian navy. Legalistically this may be true. As a practical matter, however, the six destroyers would be a part of the Brazilian navy while on service in Brazil.

The great danger in any such legalistic evasion of a treaty is the precedent it establishes for others. If the United States can lease destroyers to Brazil for "training purposes" why should France not lease destroyers to the Spanish Government, and Italy and Germany lease destroyers to General Franco's insurgents? Of course they would be used for "training purposes." And if the two "training" squadrons should happen to meet at sea, any resultant unpleasantness could perhaps be ignored as mere "training exercises." It is an extremely dangerous precedent to set. The intent of the treaty was to prevent the transfer of ships from one navy to another. The effectiveness of this prohibition would certainly be weakened by the Brazilian scheme if it should go through.

There are strong hints that six destroyers leased to Brazil will help counteract German influence which is said to have reached serious proportions in that country. It is also said that in return for this favor Brazil will buy its new warships in the United States instead of in Germany, Italy or England. And it is hinted that it is extremely important for the future of pan-American independence to keep German and Italian ideologies out of Brazil.

This all may be true. But if so, it is the duty of the State Department to devise some method of meeting the threat which does not involve a violation of treaty obligations—particularly when the treaty in question is quite fresh and new, and when Mr. Hull is asking the world to join him in a rededication to international morality and the "sanctity of treaties." One may have the greatest sympathy with the State Department's objectives, but it is impossible to approve of this method of achieving them.

A Sailor's Lot's a Happier One

BRITISH sailors are to have a new code. Regulations have been prepared by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, and are being printed by the Board of Trade, establishing what appears to be a vastly improved standard of comfort for accommodation in all new British merchant ships. The regulations even go as far as providing for deck games for sailors.

Although the new orders are being hailed in Britain as revolutionary, perhaps their most striking significance lies in the fact that, paradoxically enough, they are not "revolutionary" at all. Quietly, but steadily, the improvement in conditions of work for sailors has been pushed forward in recent years. The regulations set the official seal on a standard that has already been established voluntarily in a large part of the British merchant fleet.

Equally interesting is the news that the establishment of this standard has been the result of co-operative efforts between shipowners and the National Union of Seamen. At a time of loud industrial disputes it comes as a pleasant surprise to find an industry where practice in working conditions is actually in advance of government orders that regulate it.

An "Item Veto"

FOR a long time pundits of political science have argued over the advisability of an "item veto" for the President of the United States. It would remedy some evil situations, but might initiate others.

But now Mr. Roosevelt cuts through the arguments with what amounts very nearly to an item veto of one particular appropriation in the Department of Interior supply bill. He announces that he does not relish the allotment of $14,483,000 for vocational education, which is $10,000,000 more than the budget recommended in advance of a survey on that subject, and will spend only so much of the item as "can properly and usefully be spent"—conveniently assuming this to have been the intent of Congress.

The fact that a President can only sign or reject a bill as a whole and cannot veto single sections or items in it has often been a subject of abuse. Wasteful appropriations have been inserted and even extraneous legislation tacked on as "riders," knowing the Executive would have to throw out an entire useful bill to get rid of the objectionable bit.

This is the situation before President Roosevelt today in the case of the extremely questionable Miller-Tydings retail price maintenance bill, which was attached in a moment of inattention to a tax bill for the District of Columbia which is quite necessary in some form. In the Interior Department bill which the President criticized was another inserted item which many would have liked to see deleted; this was the initial appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson water diversion project, affecting Rocky Mountain National Park.

The precedent which Mr. Roosevelt seems about to set may prove useful in respect to some particular appropriations. Certain state governors have the authority to go over supply measures and pare them item by item. Executive discretion to spend or not to spend within the amount of appropriations might save considerable sums of money. But it cannot reach the legislative practice of tacking on irrelevant "riders." And it might lead to extension of the also questionable practice of asking for "lump sum" appropriations left entirely to executive allotment, as in relief.

A real "item veto," authorized by constitutional amendment, would give the Executive a check upon pork-barrel appropriations which many students of government consider necessary. It would go farther than the present informal precedent in enabling the White House to deal with legislative abuses. Under normal conditions it would be wholesome to give presidents the item veto power and to recall some of the present less well defined delegations of authority.

Freedom on Trial

Book News of the Day

THERE has been, of course, no blanket indictment of freedom; but, despite that, it is definitely on trial. The implied charge is that it has been guilty of misfeasances, malfeasances and nonfeasances, in that it has functioned improperly, or not at all, in its office as guardian and protector of those peoples who have reposed trust and confidence in it and in its institutions. In his book, THIS FREEDOM OF OURS (New York: Macmillan. $2.25), Frank Birch, an English scholar and lecturer comes courageously and convincingly to the bar of public opinion to defend his client against charges which he denounces as specious and ungrounded.

Quite cleverly, by indirection, the advocate for the defense turns the counts in the indictment squarely against those who stand as the accusers. They are told that they have no intimate knowledge, based upon experience or familiarity, of what free men and free nations know as political liberty.

American readers, who assume the airs of graduates of the accredited modern school of democracy, may be surprised when informed that "democracy is admittedly the hardest form of government to work." This, according to Mr. Birch, is because it, at least ideally, postulates responsibility, sound judgment, tolerance, honesty, and even disinterestedness in every citizen. And these, at least theoretically and according to popular beliefs, can be achieved bit by bit, gradually, by training and practice.

So it is that the discovery seems at last to have been made that a dependence upon democracy, or an abiding faith in it, cannot be bequeathed or inherited. It is something bigger, more intimate, more fundamental than some thing, or chattel, or some other inheritance that can be passed along from generation to generation, without loss or shrinkage.

That the application of democratic theories and formulas has not been more general, and that the attempts to engraft democracy upon states or nations unprepared for and incapable of realizing the responsibilities of those seeking the right of self-determination, have failed is not to be wondered at. Freedom comes through persuasion, never through force.

In these assembled lectures, there is much that might profitably be pondered, both by those who seek to preserve and perpetuate that fuller measure of freedom which is theirs and by those who, through ignorance or misadventure, have lost that which they had been led to believe had been achieved for them. At the moment, we are reminded, the prospect is not particularly promising for the wider realization of political and economic freedom. The need of the hour is to see to it that the freedom of thought and action, already achieved and vouchsafed, is safeguarded and preserved.

F. L. P.

He Can't Afford to Ignore Them

Lupe Goes Shopping

LUPE, our little Mexican maid, had washed the last luncheon dish, but she seemed loath to leave the cool interior of the house for the bright August sunshine and her weekly Saturday afternoon celebrating. She lowered the shades a trifle in the study and arranged a bowl of flowers on the desk, standing back to enjoy the artistic and cooling effect of trailing white clematis and blue-winged larkspur.

"Señora," she said, "there is nawtheeng to do. At home my madre is taking her siesta while shadow of leaves from moon vine make lace pattern on white bed. Ramon have gone feeshing with very old overalls and sombrero and my brother José have shut up chili café and gone with Ramon in cart."

"Well," I answered, "there is your good friend, Dolores, and your cousin, Carmencita."

"Señora," she confessed, "I steeck out my tongue at these two when I was dancing the tango and they have not laugh with me since. I feel very lonesome and I wish it were Chreestmas or Valentine's Day, with spice perfume in pantry and secrets in every corner."

"It seems to me," I replied, "that the time has come for opening your dime bank that you started for a rainy day."

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed, "I had forgot bank. But it is not theenk of raining."

"Sometimes," I answered, "it seems to be a gloomy day even though the sun is shining very bright, and that is the most necessary time for celebrating. Why not ask Dolores and Carmencita to go shopping with you?"

"Carmencita is taking music lesson, and Dolores is getting ready for visit her abuela; her padre's madre, with much sit on suitcase to shut it, but all time afraid she will break perfume bottle inside heem. I will go and get for myself a new red purse and perfume which are grand like roses in breeze. Tomorrow in the Protestant Mission Carmencita's eyes will pop wide open in her pew."

About six o'clock I heard the staccato clicking of Lupe's heels upon my porch and in another moment she stood in the door, her arms full of small bundles and her eyes very bright.

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed, "when I get on bus I theenk, 'Why wait for Chreestmas to theenk of the Christ Child? Why not have August celebration for Chreestmas?' So I go to dime store and theenk up surprises and get red ribbons to tie heem up with fancy bow.

"First, I buy bag of red cinnamon hearts for my abuela to keep in pocket for sly pop in mouth. Then I see Eduardo Hernandez take piece of candy from counter, and I tell him, 'For shame, taking candy from Dime Man; do not let me catch you do thees again,' then I quick gave him three red hearts and he smile and say he shop with me and carry bundles.

"Señora," she interrupted herself, "why you make curlicue writing with stub pencil that Congress Señores would not even look at? For shame!" Then she opened a small parcel and presented me with a new-fangled pencil in a red coat. "The money and presents came out even," she announced as I tried to thank her.

"Next," she said, unwrapping packages happily, "I got pot holders for my madre to lift chili pot. Then I saw woman with serape over head and niño in arms look at baby caps, but could not speak the English. Clerk looked puzzled like walnut shells. Then I do the talking for them and woman have enough money for cap except one dime, so I say, 'Give her cap. I am celebrating Chreestmas and I have extra dime for baby.' Then Señor Dime Man who walk up and down floor hear me and smile and say, 'I have been watch you, so when you get through shopping, you and your bundle carrier may come to the ice-cream counter.' Theenk of it, Señora, a beeg cone apiece for to help us celebrate!"

"Did you get your purse and perfume?" I asked.

"Oh, yis, Señora," she answered. "A beautiful red purse for a fine bargain with mirror to look at self and a bottle of perfume like Dolores', only not as beeg, but with same sweet roses inside heem. Then, Señora, I theenk about Dolores not have purse to match her red hat when she go to her grandmother's, so I theenk I lend to her. Then I say, 'For shame, Lupe, to leave Dolores out of Chreestmas,' so I decide to geeve it to her. Then I feel so good inside like bugles blowing that I theenk I also geeve the perfume to Carmencita, who have never had a whiff of anytheeng so grand to make her feel like Alice and the Rabbit. Then, Señora, would you believe it, my heart settled back happy, like always, and I theenk of poem teacher make us learn in the school, which ends:

God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!"

H. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

This Vogue of Leadership

By Frank L. Ferrin

TODAY, if we care to analyze the "state of the Union" here at home, and the plight of neighboring nations overseas, it might be agreed, not by expert political diagnosticians, but by those of the rank and file, that too much dependence has been placed upon individual leadership, or in other words, benign or gloved dictatorship. Once committed, by persuasion or the necessities of confused economic conditions, to dependence upon precarious and possibly dangerous remedies prescribed by volunteer theorists, the independence and courage of those whose welfare is concerned are weakened or destroyed. The world searches in vain for that superman combining wisdom, initiative, vigor and persuasiveness, equipped to do for the masses what they fear they will not be able to do for themselves.

How often, it might be asked, are these adventures and experiments to be tried? We enthrone, at least figuratively, those who, actually or by acclaim, are chosen to sponsor the theories which we, individually or collectively, believe to best define our needs and advance our aspirations. As we review the record of past performances we perhaps wonder that those upon whom the responsibility of choosing rested so frequently chose unwisely and not well.

Thus convinced we are determined not to perpetuate the mistakes now quite clearly recognized. But despite this the search goes on, not for a better understanding and appreciation of our individual responsibilities, but for some eloquent or intrepid champion capable of leading us, victorious and overflowing with a new zeal, to the heights.

Meantime, according to our prejudices, our ambitions, our interpretation of sectional or national needs, we unite with our fellows and neighbors in blocs, in factions and in political parties with unflagging determination to exalt some person to a position of leadership of a lost, a languishing, or a resurgent cause. It is always the future, rather than the present, that seems to offer to the courageous as well as the discouraged the promise of economic deliverance.

The emotional tide ebbs and flows, not with actual regularity, but punctually though intermittently, according as the hopes and fears of people who yield to the undependable influences of human will and human emotions rise or are shattered on the shoals of disappointment and discouragement. It is interesting, at the moment, to watch the automatically operated indicator marking regional and national trends in the arena, in the grandstand and in the bleachers as the conviction seems to grow in some quarters that a leadership enthusiastically and popularly endorsed and depended upon is being deserted even by its once more unquestioning followers. At once the searchlight is turned into remote and almost forgotten corners in the desire to see there revealed one upon whom the choice may fall.

Evidently the search need not be long or fruitless. There is never a dearth of candidates for the leadership of those who have become disillusioned. And it may be that there must be a leader or leaders. The weakness lies not in the system, but in the fickleness, the inconstancy, the selfishness and unwisdom of those who yield to the herd instinct in selecting and following those unprepared and unqualified for actual leadership.

It may even be admitted that there is need now, here in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world, for leadership. But he who would lead, or he who may be chosen when the time comes for choosing, must be one whose desire is not to inspire and encourage new divisions, to set section against section, class against class, or dollar against dollar.

Surely there are sound philosophies of political government, just as there are sound and proved philosophies of life, which are applicable to national and communal affairs. It is the strategy of a political philosopher who can implement and apply this larger economic theory that is now needed. It is not a theory difficult to define or hard to analyze and illustrate. Upon it has been builded and thus far preserved, despite overt attacks and unwise blunders, the structure, political, economic and social, which is the inheritance of every true American.

No modern economic genius or persuasive phrase-making political leader is needed to restore that measure of understanding and sanity which will insure the perpetuation of that which we most cherish. The people, left to themselves, will provide the motive and the purpose. He will lead best who respects his warrant of delegated authority.

The Wide Horizon

Out of the Dust Bowl

By Mary Birkie

BETWEEN the hundredth meridian and a line approximately as far west as Garden City, Kansas, wheat had been averaging from five to twenty bushels to the acre; and in that drought-battered section such a yield was cause for congratulation. But as we pushed west, almost to the Colorado line, the uplands away from the Arkansas River showed bare, dust-hummocked fields.

Driving north from Syracuse, we came upon mile after mile where no green thing showed; not so much as a weed by the roadside. Black dust lay loose in fields and ditches, ready for a touch of wind to send it creeping in dark ribbons across the highway. One living thing we found; a small black beetle, apparently happy in this bleak environment. When we arrived at our destination, a tiny adobe room set in the midst of wide, barren fields, we asked our host about this beetle.

"Oh," he explained, "that's the alternate stage of the false wireworm"; and he explained its habits.

"If wheat's sowed in damp ground, the worm doesn't bother it, but sow it in dust and the critter goes right down the row, three times. The first time he eats the germ out of the grain. Next trip he chews off the other end, and that sort of whets his appetite, so the third time he finishes the job."

Like the narrator of the battle between the gingham dog and the calico cat, "I wasn't there, I simply state what was told to me." Something prodigious about the plains country makes such tales inevitable, almost believable.

* * *

Our host and hostess, college graduates both, set up housekeeping two years ago in this 'dobe shack, possibly ten by twelve feet in size, where Robert had "bached" for a number of years during wheat planting and harvesting. There was then nothing else on the place but a windmill, a tractor, a combine and some plows and seeding implements. They have added a garden fence and an adobe henhouse. The spring wind and dust left their garden as empty as the fields, but they have a flourishing flock of white leghorn chickens and turkeys.

"The turks," the young wife explained, "were supposed to fatten on grasshoppers—and now we haven't any hoppers this year so we have to buy pellets. We can't even have plagues to order in this country." But her complaint was half pride, for she likes the prairie and she and her husband both prefer the struggle and drama of wheat raising to the surer and tamer diversified farming, of the East.

"I told Robert I'd not marry him unless he promised never to have a cream separator on the place," she said, smiling. "He told me not to worry, that he'd never fool with more than one cow, and probably not that." At present they have none. Except for the fowls, a pup and a cat, the place is without livestock.

"Do you have many suitcase farmers here?" we asked. Robert replied, without rancor, that there had been a great many a few years ago: "But most of those who live at a distance got discouraged. A lot of people in the county seat farm out over the county, and a good many farmers have moved to town and work their fields from there. A man can load a tractor onto a trailer and drive several miles to his land in the time it used to take to catch up a team of horses. Living in town they have electricity and good schools, and company close at hand, which is a fine thing for those who like it that way."

* * *

Undoubtedly, this practice has made a great change in community life; but then, community life in America, particularly in the West of America, has never been static or very closely knit.

A rain that came too late to save the wheat had left water in a small slough near their house, and Robert planned to fashion of the wet earth enough adobe bricks for a larger room, say sixteen by sixteen, which was to be the nucleus for a house of several rooms, possibly roofed with red tiles at some prosperous future date. For the present, the cheapest roofing that would keep out the weather was to be used. Adobe houses shed dust better than frame houses, and are warmer in winter.

"Sure we're staying," Robert said, "long as we can keep the interest on our loans paid. It doesn't look so good right now, but we know wheat can be raised here, because it has been." And if the logic of that argument was not flawless, their intent to remain was.

Mirror of World Opinion

Dividends

THERE is a good chuckle in the story of the Chattanooga storekeeper who put up an empty cigar box in his store under a sign reading:

"Police got my slot machine; please put your money here." The chuckle comes from the fact that his patrons took him at his word, so that in a few days the box was nearly full of coins.

The average American likes a joke, and isn't above tossing away a nickel if it appeals to his sense of humor. The point, however, is that the customers who "played" this cigar box got just about as much for their money as they would have got if the slot machine had never been removed.

The average slot machine is an everything-goes-in, nothing-comes-out proposition. You might just about as well put your money in an empty cigar box, for all you are likely to get out of it. Indeed, these Chattanooga players are probably ahead of the game; they at least got a chuckle for their money.—*Muskogee (Okla.) Phoenix.*